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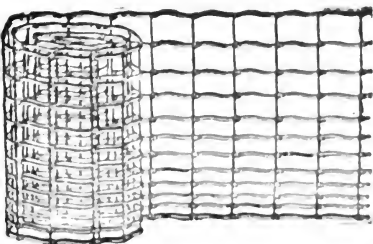
OCT., 1909.

"The Trade of
Marriage;
Or,
The Chief End of
Woman."

CHARACTER SKETCH OF MRS. BARNETT.
THE EMPIRE'S EDITORS, AND WHAT THEY
THOUGHT OF GREAT BRITAIN.
THE NEW DEPARTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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Police Station, Geelong East, Feb. 5, 1901.

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Carr-street, South Geelong, Feb. 6, 1901.

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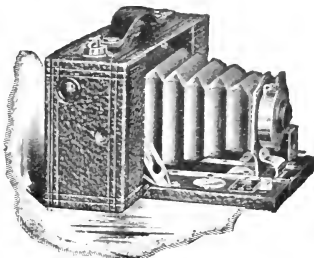
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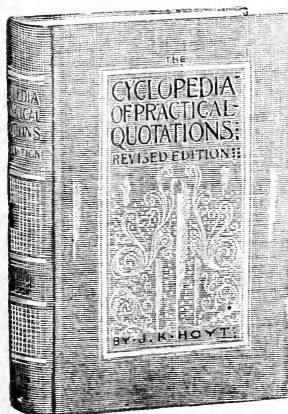
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CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1909.

	PAGE		PAGE
History of the Month (Australian)	lviii.	Leading Articles (Continued)	
The Earl of Crewe	106	Can We Trespass in the Air?	152
History of the Month (English)	107	Curious Contracting for the Navy	152
Character Sketch: Mrs. Barnett	120	The Assassinations in India	153
The Empire Editors on the Homeland.—II.	127	German Influence in Russia	153
Current History in Caricature	134	Foreign Investments	154
The New Departure; or, "Of European Descent"	141	Cable Crosses	154
Interviews with Representative South Africans		Sun Spots and Rail Trade	155
Pageants in Western Britain	145	How the Corn Laws were Imposed in 1815	155
Leading Articles to the Reviews—		The Most Divorced Woman in the World	155
The Lords and the Budget	147	Diseases of the House of Commons	156
Sir R. Giffen on the Budget	147	Preparing Children for Parentage	156
Other Views on the Budget	148	How England Treats Indian Students	157
The Navy	148	Laplat Rai Denouncing Caste	157
Aerial War: or None?	149	England's Contribution to Christendom	158
		Which is the Richest Nation in Europe?	158
		Jesus or Christ?	159
		Is Eternity the End of Time?	159
		Roman Catholic Plea for the English Bible	160
		The New Internationalism	160
		The Late Father Tyrrrell on Mysticism	161

(Continued on next page.)

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CONTENTS -(Continued from page lvi.)

Leading Articles (Continued)—	PAGE	Leading Articles (Continued)—	PAGE
Why Wolfe Failed to Swim the Channel	162	Jolin's Bureau	175
The Perils of Aerial War	162	"Comparative Mythology": Superlative Rather?	175
Miss Marie Hall on Violin Practice	162	The Magic Mysteries of To-day	176
Wanted -A Court of Domestic Differences	163	Poetry, Music, and Art in the Magazines	177
The Surrender of Woman	163	Random Readings from the Reviews	178
Should the Father be Pilloried?	163	Reviews Reviewed—	
Cause of the Franco-German War	164	The Nineteenth Century and After	180
Which is to be the Universal Language?	164	The Fortnightly Review	181
Improving the Breed of Men	165	The Contemporary Review	181
Heavy Toll of Volcanic Disasters	166	The Quarterly Review	181
Close to a Crater in Eruption	166	The National Review	181
The Earth Losing its Soil and Water	166	The American Review of Reviews	182
George Meredith as "Reader"	167	The International	182
Swinburne Snubbed	167	The Hibbert Journal	182
The Pope Pius X. at Home	168	The Edinburgh Review—The Westminster Re- view	183
The Lay Spirit of American Catholicism	168	The World's Work, etc.	184
France and Germany, 1906-1909	169	Books of the Month—	
Madame Jules Favre	170	"The Trade of Marriage; or, The Chief End of Woman"	185
Religious Life in Modern Germany	171	Esperanto	189
Co-operative Banking in India	171	Insurance Notes	190
The Story of Krupp's	172		
An Ancient Idyll in Stone	173		
Ethics in Wit and Humour	173		
Menus for Schoolchildren	173		
The Occult in the Magazines	174		
Mystics and Mysticism	174		

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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, September 23, 1909.

Unsatisfactory Federal Politics.

Federal matters during the month have been unnaturally barren of any legislative results. There has been the usual senseless obstruction to progress, but for all the monotony of this for month has still been conspicuous for the first appearance of the closure. During the discussion on the H. C. Commissionership, the debate was prolonged in the same aimless fashion which has lately characterised the Opposition—mere empty talk, which at last has gone out of it—but matters were brought to a head when Mr. Crouch moved that "the question be put." There was no doubt about the result of the vote in the House, for the motion was carried with a substantial majority. Of course there was the inevitable cry of "gag." But the Opposition had only one thing to blame. Throughout the debate it only kept on repeating to members in the House to keep up the momentum of political decency, while the speeches to it made more bare every evidence of the desire to make the House end fruitlessly. It was thoroughly caught on the hop. There are indications that the Government intends to use this method of forcing business through more freely, although it is stated that the privilege is to be exercised only by members of the Cabinet. The country is getting tired of so much time and money being wasted in pointless debates, and the Government will have the hearty approval of the community if it takes matters into its own hands and shows its determination to make the remaining week of the session bear some substantial fruitage. It is rather an amusing coincidence that this should be the Labour Party's own fault. It is time our regular Frankenstein for those who formed it.

The Degrading of Parliament.

As an institution Parliament is being degraded. With the charity that one would wish to exercise the conduct of the Labour Party cannot be excused. The measure of the offence makes it past condonation. Every imaginable rise is adopted to block business. The same excuses suffice for long drawn out debates. The Opposition does not now repeat its parrot-like cry of a few weeks ago, when it so repeatedly declared that no jot or tittle of legislation should go through.



Melbourne Punch.] Early Closure.

Mr. J. Cook says that the application of the Closure will require to be repeated very often if business does not move forward reasonably. *Daily Paper.*

Mr. Cook: "Pardon my friend, but absolutely necessary. Remember, it was your Party that made the instrument."

It is an ill-considered policy, and it has made the discussion weary. But the new method is no better, and, for merely for the edifice, the intention underlying it is so evident that the rise fails. Amendments are made, and then the Labour Party talks and talks most irrelevantly, until patience is exhausted. If the Government wishes to get anything through it will have to apply the closure as a matter of course every little while every day. An illustration of the ultra farcical and asinine methods of the Labour Party may be placed on record. The

adjournment of the House had been moved by Mr. Cook, and the Labour Party opposed it with wearisome and frothy talk. Of a sudden the talk ceased and the vote was taken. The Labour Party had noted an empty House, and sprung the vote. There were enough members of the Government about to carry the adjournment, but the Government benches did not fill, members imagining that a quorum was all that was wanted, and amid cheers and hilarious laughter the motion was lost. Mr. Fisher at once moved the same resolution, and it was carried without debate. This is a description of the kind of method adopted by the Party to block the country's business. Their conduct is so reprehensible that no terms can be found strong enough to denounce it. Till its last accession to power, the Party did behave in such a way as not to provoke disrespect, but since then they have broken every rule of good behaviour, and proved themselves incapable of being entrusted with the privileges of the House. Mr. Watson is missed. His strong hand kept the Party in check. Mr. Fisher is unable to control it, if indeed he desires so to do. The wild lawlessness of the Party is making Parliament and its institutions and procedures a byword and a laughing-stock.

Defence.

The decision arrived at by the Home Government as a consequence of the Imperial Defence Conference has now been made known. Australia's desire to establish a navy of her own has been acceded to. The position of New Zealand will not be altered. The Dominion prefers to adhere to the present policy of contribution to Imperial Defences, and to depend entirely for protection upon such determinations and provisions as the Admiralty may consider wise. With some temporary assistance from the Imperial funds the Commonwealth will provide and maintain the Australian unit of a new Pacific fleet which is to be established. It is with feelings of much pleasure that the intention of the Home Government to form such a fleet is received here. We have pointed out before that the Pacific Ocean will be the arena in which the world's greatest interests will be fought in the future. Its possibilities are so vast, the interests crowding into it are so many and so diverse, that there must come a clashing in a not very far-off time. It is sincerely to be hoped that diplomacy may triumph instead of war. The re-modelling of the squadron in the East is to be considered on the basis of establishing a Pacific Fleet, consisting of three units—one in the East Indies, one in Australia, and three in the China Seas—each comprising with some variations one cruiser of the Indomitable class, three cruisers of the Bristol type, six destroyers of the River class, three "C" class submarines. The offers of New Zealand and the Commonwealth to contribute to Imperial Defence by giving a battleship was accepted

by the Admiralty with the substitution of Indomitable cruisers for battleships, the two ships to be maintained, one on the China and the other on the Australian station. In building the fleet, a number of conditions are to be conformed to. The fleet must be of such a character that a permanent career may be offered to those engaged in the service. The men are to be trained and disciplined under regulations similar to those of the Royal Navy, so as to allow of interchange and union between the British service and those of the over-seas Dominions. Towards the maintenance of the Commonwealth fleet Great Britain will contribute a quarter of a million pounds a year.

Dread Alternatives.

If New Zealand floats a loan in order to undertake her increased responsibilities, she will require £150,000 a year to meet interest and sinking funds in addition to the naval subsidy of £100,000 which she already pays. Although this large expenditure seems to be necessary, it is unfortunate that it should have to be. The large sum of money which has to be found by our own Dominion could so much better be applied to schemes which would immediately result in internal development. It seems more than ever a libel upon our twentieth-century civilisation that young countries like ours, which have never known the horrors of war, should need to be called upon to make provision for dread contingencies. In any scheme providing for the permanent peace of the world, Australia and New Zealand would do well to take a prominent part. We have before our eyes the example of the other countries of the world bowing their backs under the weight of armaments which are being increased every year in order to keep up the struggle for national existence. However, under present conditions, nothing remains to be done but to fall into line with the general need. It would never do for Australia and New Zealand to be behindhand in any preparations that may be necessary to preserve their national existence.

Cost of Up-keep.

It has been estimated by Mr. Deakin that the up-keep of the Australian Squadron will amount to from three-quarters of a million to one million pounds annually. It is almost impossible for the Navy to be started without a Commonwealth loan, and the interest and sinking fund on this may be expected to come to half a million pounds per annum. Even if the estimate we have given covers interest and sinking fund, it will still leave a large amount of money to be found by the Commonwealth, and will probably approach three-quarters of a million a year. Comparison of the proposal regarding the Squadron shows that the ships mentioned above as forming the new Aus-

Constitution of the Commonwealth at the present time gives it power to take over debts which existed at the establishment of Federation, but the Premiers' Conference showed a strong inclination not only to permit this to be done, but also to include subsequent debts as well. If this is done it will be necessary to amend the Constitution. It will be evident that the Premiers have advanced a long way when it is mentioned that the Prime Minister has given notice that he will introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the latter. What this will mean may be gathered from the fact that the total State debts at Federation amounted to £109,409,525. Since then, however, debts have been added amounting to £48,475,009, making a total indebtedness to June 30, 1908, of £247,974,624. The interest on this amount comes to £8,830,695 annually. Mr. Deakin originally proposed to embody the proposal in the financial agreement with the State Premiers, but Mr. Wade urged that if that were done it might complicate the proposal, on the ground that it might be considered by New South Wales that the grant of 25s. per head might be thought by two Governments to be too low. It was therefore decided to deal with this proposal separately, and there will follow, in sequence, two referendums at the next Federal election, one to confirm the 25s. per head arrangement, and the other to authorise the taking over of the whole of the debts. Of course it will be evident that when the first Federal loan is issued for any purpose whatsoever, it will make State bonds a second-class security. This will automatically remove any difficulty that might have arisen in connection with the conversion of loans for holders of State bonds who hasten to convert them into Commonwealth bonds. This will constitute a very easy way out of what was looked upon as a serious difficulty.

Federal Industrial Legislation.

Practically the only question considered by the Premiers in conference, apart from the finance question, was that of industrial legisla-

tion. We have all along held that it should be the function of the Federal Government to control industrial legislation, inasmuch as it is the only body which can really adjust industrial conditions so as to make them as fully as possible uniform throughout the Commonwealth. The States up to the present time have, however, showed a marked disinclination to allow such power to go out of their hands. But here again the last Premiers' Conference was a very different one to those that have been previously held, and it happily displayed, contrary to all expectations, a willingness to negotiate with the Federal Government upon almost all matters of mutual interest. So much was this manifest that the Conference practically agreed that the aid of the Federal Government should be invoked in order to bring about

the very happy result of establishing equal conditions. The exact method, however, by which this is to be attained does not take from the States their present powers to adjust industrial conditions within themselves. In States where wages boards exist, there is of course no objection for the settlement of purely domestic matters, but it was recognised that some Federal machinery needed to make these State conditions harmonious and uniform where they were found to be out of step. The form which the control will assume is that of the insertion of a clause in the Industrial Commission Bill, which will give the Commonwealth authority to deal with industrial matters, when long questionnaires are found to be injurious. It will of course be necessary in cases where it is not necessary to refer to the States to introduce measures for action. Hence, in order to delegate to the Commonwealth the necessary authority to deal with industrial matters, it is necessary to give a State authority to refer to the Commonwealth a violation or non-compliance with the Federal Industrial Commission's regulations, and to request the Federal Government to take action. It is understood that this Bill will fall into three parts, one of which will deal with local industrial matters, such as wages boards, and any other matters which States may wish to bring before the Federal Government. The second part will be devoted to the Federal superstructure. The third part will be devoted to the Federal capital, and finally a fourth part dealing with industrial legislation. I propose to devote the remainder of this article to the industrial matters and to the Federal capital, when further details are made known. The conference proposed to consider the comments itself as being of a somewhat desultory character, as far as inter-territorial State arrangements are concerned, and it is therefore somewhat difficult to see its capabilities in passing legislation, which at the same time it establishes at once the necessary preparations for the evening in of old and conditions everywhere.

The Federal Capital.

It really seems at last as though the Federal capital was likely to be established on the Yass Conference site. Negotiations, which at one

time were of a decidedly acrimonious character, have settled down into exceedingly friendly ones between the Commonwealth and the New South Wales Government. The former shows a sincere desire to bring the matter to a head, while New South Wales manifests an equally keen desire to accommodate the Federal Government. The New South Wales Government has practically accepted the position which the Commonwealth takes up with regard to the preliminaries that are necessary for the acquisition of the site of the Federal authorities, and is agreeable to surrender the desired territory, and, of course, as the way is made clear by that State, there remains nothing further to be done but for the Federal Government to push on with preparations. We are still of the opinion that the original Dugby site is so favourable that none of the others that have



Photo.]

[Tollstone, C. Shannell, Esq., Del.]

The Late Sir Thomas Bent

been mentioned can even enter into competition with it, the Yass Canberra site indeed least of all. This question so very intimately concerns the future of the Commonwealth that it ought not to be entered into hastily. Even now in some quarters the hope is still entertained that a more suitable site might be obtained, and if there is any such hope it would be well for the Commonwealth Government to hasten slowly. In any case, nothing would be lost by waiting till after the new Parliament is elected.

Sir Thomas Bent.

We have to record the death of Sir Thomas Bent, late Premier of Victoria, who died on Friday, September 17, after a comparatively short, acute illness. Sir Thomas Bent had well over his 71st year. He had been ailing for some three years, but there is little doubt that his end was hastened by the persecution which he endured at the hands of a certain section of the press and some political men during the last few months. Although Sir Thomas Bent could not by any means be regarded as expert to be agreed with by every section of the community, and although we have had occasion to speak strongly against his methods on more than one occasion, common justice demands that it should be said that the attacks made upon him of late have been entirely unwarranted. There were charges of serious Ministerial corruption, such as using Government power for the furthering of his own private ends, and a Commission was appointed to deal with

them. Sir Thomas Bent was exonerated by the Commission. As a matter of fact, this was foreseen by most people. The thing was engineered for strictly political purposes without a particle of sincerity. Sections of the Press and Parliamentarians entered upon a crusade to ruin Sir Thomas Bent out of political spite. Fortunately it failed. Sir Thomas Bent has lived a strenuous political life, and was one of the few men who were primarily responsible for the Melbourne boom. Unfortunately for him and for others, the boom collapsed, and Sir Thomas Bent lost so heavily in it that he never recovered himself financially, although he made heroic efforts to do so. He will long be remembered for his extraordinary contributions during his term of office, but he rendered signal service to the community by putting gambling and liquor legislation on the statute books.

Congress of Commerce Chambers.

The Congress of representatives of Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire, which was held in Sydney during the month, forms another source of gratification to the many we have joyfully and, to all these, a desire to see the Empire still more closely bound together. Needless to say, Australia feels honoured in being the host of the visitors, and both New South Wales and Victoria, who are acting the part of the Commonwealth hosts, have laid themselves out to do the work of entertaining in right royal style. The Congress was opened on September 13, in the Centenary Hall, Sydney, by Lord Dudley.

Preferential Trade.

The Congress has declared itself in favour of preferential trade within the Empire, although there was a very strong disposition on the part of some of the members to insist that as England took her overseas Dominions free to follow what she pleases, they, also, the same latitude should be allowed to the other countries to do the same thing. It is hardly necessary to say that if it were possible to make the matter evenly to deal so extensively with the Dominions, and their resources would be very well used, it would be a good thing for the Dominions, but it hardly seems fair to suggest that England should alter her whole fiscal system simply to satisfy the desires of the overseas Dominions. This is making a demand upon loyalty and friendship which is somewhat unreasonable.

The Congress's Decisions.

The following is a summary of the principal resolutions which were agreed to:

- 1. The principle of preferential trade was affirmed.
- 2. Appointment of commissioners to inquire into conditions in various parts of the Empire, with a view to give effect to the preferential trade motion by taking joint legislative action.
- 3. Cooperation between mother country and colonies in defence of Empire and

Self-governing colonies to participate in cost of such defence.
 Universal military training, without undue interference with industrial employment.
 Reduction of postal rates on parcels within the Empire.
 Proposed tax by certain colonies on travellers offering British-made goods objected to.
 Appointment recommended of Imperial Council, with special object of promoting trade within the Empire.
 Policy of emigration from Great Britain to colonies approved.
 State-aided scheme with reduced passage rates recommended.
 Uniform system of weights, measures and currency suggested.
 Appointment of boards of conciliation and arbitration for settlement of industrial disputes, composed of representatives of employers and employees.
 Increase in capacity of Australian wheat bags from 165 lb. to 200 lb.
 Value of technical education affirmed, and adoption of a system by Chambers of Commerce advocated.
 Mail steamers to be equipped with wireless telegraphy apparatus.

Queensland Politics.

The unsatisfactory condition of political affairs in Queensland has at last been brought to a satisfactory head. In spite of the coalition of Liberal forces by which the Labour Party was put into a position of ostracism, which it always ostentatiously says it desires, but never accepts with graciousness, things have been very mixed for many months. There have been some defections from the Ministerial ranks which have seriously affected its strength. Accordingly, on August 24, Mr. Kidston made a statement in which he said that it was clear that no business could be fairly considered, and was of opinion that the House had outlived its usefulness. He had therefore waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor and advised him to dissolve the House, and His Excellency had accepted the advice. Consequently Queensland is now in the throes of the general elections. Only eighteen months have elapsed since the last. What the result of the elections will be it is almost impossible to foresee, for the political position in Queensland is so entangled that no one can find an end. It is, however, almost impossible for things to be in a more unworkable condition under a new Parliament than under the present one. The Government has had to rely upon a very slender thread. It was almost amusing to read of the results of resolutions. They were invariably carried by one vote: 36 to 35 or 35 to 34 alternated with comical regularity. Of course there was no stability about a position of that kind. It is to be hoped that the elections will evolve something more satisfactory.

Sir John Madden on Immorality.

It is not often that judges enter into the arena of social reform. Their public utterances are like those of Governors: generally confined to non-debatable subjects. But Sir John Madden, the well-known and popular Victorian Chief Justice, whose happy oratory is well known, broke

through the ice on another day, and in the course of a Sunday afternoon address to the Australian Church, spoke on "Our Greatest Peril," meaning youthful immorality, with such effect that he has roused the community to a recognition of one of the greatest dangers that confronts Australia. The shocking immorality of a section of our youth is evidenced by the number of girls and women whose unfortunate condition brings them to an unenviable publicity. Sir John Madden quoted from the records of some of our public institutions to show that it is not an unknown thing for girls who have just entered their teens to bear the greatest shame that can come to womanhood. The address met with a remarkable reception both from the press and the community at large, and it is almost certain that some further attempt will be made towards the preservation of woman's dearest possession—her virtue and her honour. In all the States the law can be made much more severe towards the men who are primarily responsible for moral lapses, and if anything can be done to bring home to these offenders the full measure of the punishment of their lust, Sir John Madden will stand as a public benefactor. Various precautions were suggested for dealing with the evil—the keeping of young people off the streets, and from public parks at night, and the decrease of opportunities of wrong-doing in public places, such as our thronged beaches and other places of holiday resort. In one thing, however, that Sir John Madden mentions, he put his finger upon a very real and potent cause of moral lapse—the lack of home influence and of religious training. In both these things undoubtedly there lie the greatest causes of lapses from virtue. A very hopeful sign of future good is apparent in the resolutions which have been passed by all manner of societies, urging that the severest penalties should be visited upon the men who are implicated in wrong-doing. At the present time we visit most of the disabilities upon the unfortunate child. Possibly in no respect is the law more inane than in this. Those who indulge in this particular form of wrong-doing must be by nature cowards at heart, and the existence of a drastic law which would take the villain in its clutches would go a very long way towards the prevention of crime. At any rate, this is something that the community as a whole can do through the law, even if it cannot affect the home life of the people. Legislative acts have a moral effect, however, and more drastic legislation would probably stimulate the influence which ought to be exerted in the homes of the people, an influence which nothing outside can take the place of.

Land Taxation.

Round the question of land taxation fierce battle always wages. The mother country, judging from the debates, is in the throes of keen debate upon the question. Here every move that is



By permission in New York "Life."

U.S. SENATE: "Who are you, anyway?"



Tokyo Puck.]

Ineffective Liquor Legislation.

"The Bill to prohibit Juvenile Drinking having been passed by the House of Representatives, the police are enthusiastic in the hope of prosecuting all young geishas who take any liquor. They would probably be on duty at all banquets to smell out juvenile drinking. As the Anti-Smoke Bill vanished like smoke, this Anti-Drink Bill will probably become equally ineffective."



"Spy" in Vanity Fair.]

"The M.P. for Greater Britain."
(Sir Gilbert Parker.)



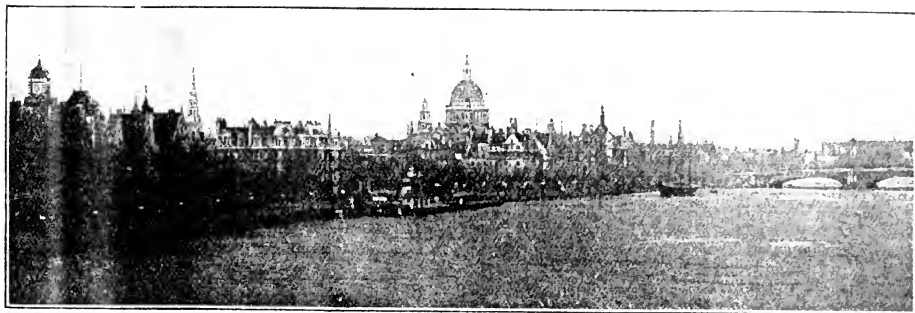
The New Sultan.



Photo, nat.

Lafayette.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF CREWE.
Secretary for the Colonies.

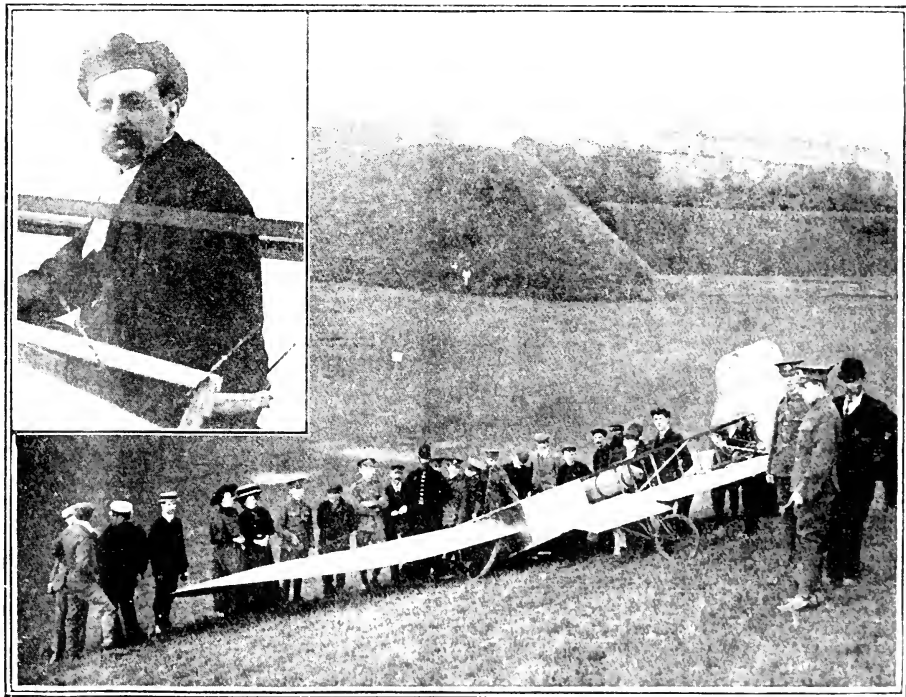


LONDON, August 3rd, 1909.

An
Eventful Month.

Last month the Channel was crossed for the first time by an aeroplane—an event much more significant than the deposition of the Shah of Persia, which was one of the sensations of

July. M. Clemenceau has been replaced by M. Briand as Prime Minister of France. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg has succeeded Prince Bulow as Chancellor of the German Empire. The Americans have agreed upon a revision of their tariff, increasing duties which the electors had declared ought to be reduced. The



Topical Press.

The First Man to Cross the English Channel in a Monoplane.

(1) M. Blériot. (2) His monoplane as it landed in the grounds of Dover Castle.



From the "Speaker".

Diagram illustrating M. Blériot's Flight across the English Channel.

evacuation of Crete has been followed by the raising of the Greek flag, which was preceded by a declaration of Ministry at Athens. A distinguished Australian has been assassinated in the Imperial Institute in the heart of London. War has broken out between the Moorish tribes and the Spaniards, and as the result of that war there has been a revolutionary outbreak in Catalonia, followed by a proclamation of martial law throughout the whole of Spain. The British Government has decided to concentrate its Dreadnoughts about which there was so much commotion in the spring. The Bill establishing South African Union has been introduced into the House

of Lords, and the Colonial Conference on Imperial Defence has assembled in London. Four bye-elections have been fought without the loss of a single Liberal seat, a party of Turkish Deputies have visited England, and last, but by no means least, the Tsar has been received with royal honours at Cowes, despite the protests of a small body of revolutionists and their sympathisers, who unintentionally confessed their ethical *faute* by displaying in Trafalgar Square a black banner bearing the inscription "A Message from Hell! Welcome, Little Father." A most eventful month indeed!

The conquest of the air proceeds apace.
The Conquest of the Air.

Last month, on July 25th, M. Blériot crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais in his monoplane in forty-five minutes. It was a daring, not to say a reckless, performance. M. Blériot had no compass, he was but imperfectly acquainted with the coast, the sea was rough, he had made no provision for securing the flotation of his machine, for ten minutes he completely lost his bearings, and yet he got across. His

competitor, Mr. Latimer, who made two attempts to reach Calais, on both occasions was compelled to descend into the sea. His machine, a monoplane, was able to float until he was rescued. M. Blériot's success can hardly be regarded as other than a most fortunate fluke. When M. Blériot loses his triplane from the mesh of the net which have robbed him of the distinction of being the first to accomplish the flight which he was the first to suggest, the aerial passage of the Channel will probably become an incident of every day. But this triplane, with its 100 h.p. motor engine and an oil storage capable of six hours' flight,



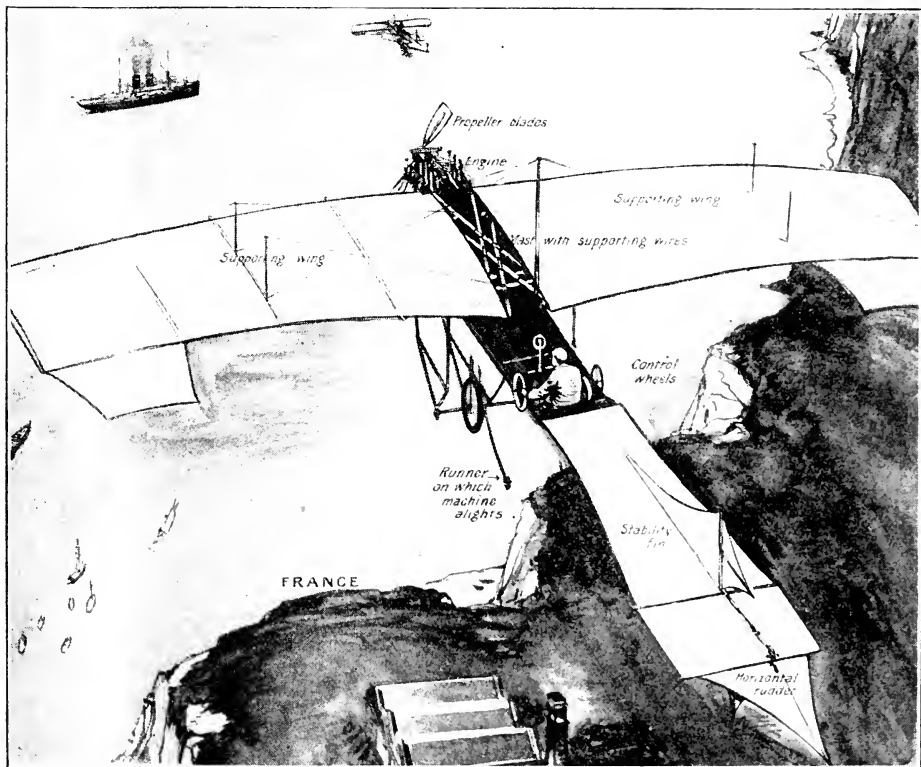
Mr. Hubert Latham.

still remains at Chalons. Mr. Wright, having succeeded in satisfying the American Government by flying ten miles with a passenger at the rate of 47 miles an hour, has won the prize of £6,000. Count Zeppelin has carried his airship *Zeppelin II*, in triumph

through headwinds and hailstorms from Friedrichshafen to Frankfort, a distance of 200 miles, in twelve hours. Every week sees a fresh triumph in aviation, and before Christmas the conquest of the air may be anticipated as the great achievement of 1909.

The immediate result of the triumph of the aviator will be a quickened interest in the internationalisation of the Continent.

An international Conference of jurists will meet this autumn in Paris, under the presidency of M. Renaud, for the purpose of discussing and approving a code of laws governing the new method of transit. This will be a useful preliminary Conference. Next year an International Conference on a much larger scale should meet at the Hague to see whether a parliament of mankind can devise ways and means of



From the "Sphere."]

Diagrammatic View of Mr. Latham's Aéroplane.

Showing the disposition of supporting wings, engine, propeller, and guiding fins.

readjusting the existing arrangements governing the relations of States when the aeroplane has wiped out frontiers and rendered fortresses, fleets, and great camps obsolete. We may be much nearer the international world-state than anybody has hitherto ventured to anticipate. When anyone can start from anywhere with a machine costing less than a thousandth part of a *Dreadnought*, and can sweep through the air at fifty miles an hour, descending anywhere and dropping anything without any possibility of being arrested at the frontier, the whole of the customs of the Continent will have to be remodelled. Customs duties on tobacco and all goods that are worth carrying in small quantities will cease to be levied. The smuggler of the air will establish free trade in all but goods of great bulk and weight. Every Government will experience a slump in its revenues, at the same time that it is confronted by the need for the reconstruction of its system of defence. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Sir Max Waechter should have decided to form an International League for the purpose of prosecuting with energy his campaign for the United States of Europe with "One Continent, One Tariff" as its rallying cry.

**The
New Tariff
of
the United States.**

The beneficent revolution of the aeroplane will not for some years yet affect the tariff for ocean-borne goods. Hence the American tariff tinkers have completed the revision of the American tariff with happy disregard of the aviator. The result of the long discussion which has been going on at Washington has been a fruitful object-lesson as to the impotence of the public to reduce a tariff. At the last elections both parties pledged themselves to a reduction of duties. The new tariff provides for their increase, with a few insignificant exceptions. The vested interests which spring up when tariffs are imposed for any purpose but that of raising revenue are so powerful in the lobbies of the Legislature as to render the public absolutely powerless in their hands. Mr. Dooley, in his usual inimitable style, has satirised the contrast between the revision of the tariff which was to have reduced duties for the benefit of the consumer and the actual result in a general increase of duties for the benefit of the protected industries. *The Times*, which is resuming its proper place at the head of the journals of the world, rendered a public service by publishing a special supplement on July 20th explaining to the English reader exactly what has been done. The intervention of President Taft effected some slight

change for the better at the eleventh hour, and the House of Representatives ultimately accepted the new tariff by a majority of twelve, eighteen Western



Minneapolis Journal

The Prodigal's Return.
Higher Tariff than ever.

Republicans voting against it. The new tariff settles nothing, but merely marks time until public opinion ripens for a more definite recasting of the fiscal system.

**The
Anglo-Russian
Entente.**

The Tsar returned the King's Reyal visit by coming to Cowes on August 2nd. He had his wife and all the children on board. Everything was done by the King, the Government, the Fleet, the Corporation of the City of London and others to welcome the sovereign with whom and with whose people we are now linked together in a friendly *entente*. The unanimity of this national welcome was unfortunately marred by the desire of some well meaning but wrong-headed people to seize the opportunity presented by the Tsar's visit for expressing their disapproval of the severity practised by the Russian Administration in dealing with the defeated Revolutionists. The same people were enthusiastic in the welcome which they accorded to the representatives of the new Turkish Government, which is hanging its enemies right and left in a fashion which the most high-handed Russian Governor does not dare to emulate. But as the Turkish hangings are done in the name of the Constitution, it does not matter if the men hanged are merely guilty of crimes

of opinion; whereas if a man is hanged in Russia for using bombs which spread death and destruction among women and children, that is denounced as an atrocity the perpetration of which puts the sovereign of such a country out of the pale of hospitable intercourse. This ill-mannered and impolitic intervention elicited a very weighty and sensible speech from Sir Edward Grey, and provoked from the Russian Liberal press a lamentation over so ill-omened a method of endeavouring to promote international friendship and a reform of abuses in Russian prisons.

**The Tactics
of
the Revolutionists.**

The case for a general amnesty of the victims of the revolutionary frenzy of four or five years ago is one which ought not to have been prejudiced by so tactless and boorish a protest from those who profess to sympathise most keenly with the sufferings which we all deplore. Prince Krapotkin's red pamphlet is a legitimate appeal made by a Russian anarchist and exile to mankind. Prince Krapotkin is a Russian and a Revolutionist whose attitude is perfectly clear. He would have no dealing of any kind with the Russian Government. "Ecrasez l'Infâme" is his motto, and he naturally does his best or his worst to render it difficult or impossible for the Tsar to keep the Russian Empire together. On the other hand, we in this country have the most practical and pressing of reasons, good reasons, well based upon the broadest humanitarian considerations, for wishing to be on good terms with the Government which Prince Krapotkin wishes to destroy. The peace of Asia, to say nothing of the freedom and independence of Europe, demands the Anglo-Russian *entente*. Granting that there are 100,000 innocent men in prison who are suffering horribly, that is a good reason for praying for an amnesty; but to seek to destroy the Russian Empire to secure their release is too much like the action of the Chinaman who burnt down his house in order to roast a sucking-pig.

**For
the Prisoners'
Sake.**

If you wish a sovereign to listen to your representations it is not well to spit in his face; neither is it the best way to induce his Government to accept your advice if you begin by a furious declaration of a desire for his destruction. Tsars, like other people, are usually unwilling to take prescriptions drawn up by physicians who make no secret of desiring their patients' death. To those of us who are passionately devoted to the establishment of good relations between the two nations and

their Governments, it often appears as if in its own interest the Russian Government would be well served if certain measures could be taken or certain policies abandoned. But the more anxious we are to secure a hearing for our representations, the more careful must we be to avoid any appearance of a desire to intermeddle in the internal affairs of an independent foreign State and to disclaim sincerely any desire except the good of that State itself. For instance, everyone who is aware of what an overcrowded prison means in inevitable and unintended torture must long for the coming of a day when the Tsar, secure in his victory over the forces of anarchy, can proclaim a general amnesty for all political prisoners who are not red-handed murderers or lawless highwaymen. But all these manifestations of savage hatred against the Tsar are not only scandalously unjust in themselves, they tend to postpone the general gaol delivery which, but for these abortive demonstrations of ill-will, might have already arrived. For the poor prisoners' sake our hotheads might at least refrain from insulting and abusing the man who alone can open the doors of their dungeon.

**Put Yourself
in
His Place.**

There is only one safe rule governing our action in such cases. Put yourselves in the place of the Tsar and his Ministers, and ask how you would feel if Russian Labour Parties and Russian Trafalgar Square orators and Russian priests and Bishops undertook to lecture us as to the infamy of our convict system, the brutality with which we treat the dynamitards, and the arbitrary fashion in which we deport Indian agitators. Further, let us ask ourselves what we should think if the visit of King Edward to Reval had been prefaced by open incitement to assassination in the Russian press, and by the letting loose of hurricanes of the foulest abuse directed against the guest of the Tsar. Everyone knows that if we could conceive such misconduct on the part of the Russians, or of any other civilised nation, it would have no other effect than to strengthen our reactionary Tories and make the unregenerate advocates of "standing no nonsense" and ruling with an iron hand the more determined than ever to go their own way. The appearance of dictation is of all things the most ill-calculated to promote the object which you have in view. Sympathetic criticism and friendly counsel may sometimes have a good result; an impartial and unsparing setting forth of facts has often been useful. But insult and slander and impotent declarations of a desire to murder a guest—these things only defeat their own end.

"The Proof
of
the Pudding," etc.

If we wished for a conclusive object-lesson as to the utility of the Anglo-Russian *entente* which entails as its indispensable corollary the maintenance of courteous relations between the Sovereigns—we find it in the success which has attended the course of events in Persia. A year ago it would have been regarded as almost unthinkable that a successful revolution could depose the Shah in

Teheran without creating a commotion that would have sent a thrill of war throughout the whole of Central Asia as far as the frontiers of China and India. Thanks, however, to the perfect loyalty and good faith with which the Russian and British Governments and their agents have acted together, the Revolution has run its course, the Shah has been deposed, and his eleven-year-old boy proclaimed Shah in his place

without the surface of Central Asian politics being ruffled by a passing breeze. A few perverse persons kept up a perpetual fusillade of malignant suggestions in Parliament as to Russian perfidy, but when Colonel Liakoff and his Cossacks took service loyally with the victorious Revolutionists, and when the Russian column sent to protect Europeans was checked in its advance on Teheran, even these pertinacious *avocats diaboliques* were compelled for very shame to hold their tongues. It is unfortunate indeed to find that the Devils of Hatred, Malice, and all Uncharitableness have no sooner been driven out of the old Jingo Russophobists than they are welcomed into new quarters provided by some of the Labour Party and its Irish allies.



Ahmed Mirza.

The new Shah of Persia, aged 11.

The Fall
of
Clemenceau.

When the Tsar visited M. de Fallières at Cherbourg, after speaking with warmth of the sentiments of cordiality and of unchanging constancy with which he declared that the whole of Russia was animated, he drank to the health of the President, coupling with it "the greatness of France, our Ally and Friend, and the prosperity of the gallant French navy." Judging from the reports of the Naval Commission recently presented to the Chamber, "the prosperity of the French navy" seems to be almost past praying for. In the last ten years France has spent £138,000,000 upon her navy. Germany has only spent in the same time £122,000,000. But whereas ten years ago France was the second naval power and Germany the fifth, France is now the fifth and Germany the second. The revelations of ineptitude, of mismanagement, of unpreparedness made in the Report are appalling. It was in the discussion of this Report that M. Clemenceau fell from the Premiership, which he had held, to the general surprise of France, for nearly three years. On July 12th he made a brilliant and triumphant speech, in which he mentioned—without touching wood—that his Government had survived two hundred and ninety-three interpellations. Eight days later, in a discussion on the Naval Report, he was hurled from office by two hundred and twelve votes to one hundred and seventy. One hundred and seventy-three members were absent on leave. Voting by proxy had just been abolished. If the absentees had been in their places the result might have been different. As it was, the vote was decisive. M. Clemenceau at once resigned, and M. Briand, one of his colleagues, has reconstituted the Ministry without M. Clemenceau, M. Picard, or General Picquart.

A Case
of
Felo-de-Se.

It was not the rotten state of the French navy that led to the overthrow of M. Clemenceau. If he had kept his temper in the debate he would have emerged triumphantly from this, as from the previous two hundred and ninety-three interpellations. But he could not resist the temptation of hurling at M. Delcassé an accusation which roused the Chamber to fury, and led directly to the hostile vote which terminated his Ministry. The two men were old foes. Before M. Clemenceau took office he had denounced M. Delcassé in unmeasured terms as a statesman who was intriguing for war. But for M. Clemenceau's hostility it is doubtful whether M. Delcassé would have been sacrificed so easily to German hostility. On July 20th

M. Delcassé had his revenge. After a scathing indictment of those who were responsible for the state of the navy, M. Clemenceau asked whether it was admissible for the man who had brought France to Algiers to taunt Ministers with negligence in the preparation of national defence. M. Delcassé sprang into the Tribune. In a few passionate sentences he vindicated his own foreign policy, and then, turning on M. Clemenceau, declared, "The Prime Minister has no more done his duty as Prime Minister than he did it as President of the Commission of Inquiry. I should be insulting this House if I expressed the slightest doubt as to its intention to do its duty." M. Clemenceau might by a soft answer have turned away the wrath of the Deputies; but he was in a temper, and he rushed on to his fate. Addressing M. Delcassé, he said: "You were Minister, and you followed a policy which was bound to carry us to one of the greatest humiliations—" At this point the whole Chamber rose at him in execration. When the slamming of desks and shouting had ceased, M. Clemenceau continued:—

Oh, a truce to false indignation, I beg of you. You led us, M. Delcassé, within a hairbreadth of war, and you did nothing to prepare for any such policy by taking military precautions. Everybody is aware that the Ministers of War and of Marine were questioned, and that they declared that we were not ready. I have not humiliated France, M. Delcassé has humiliated her.

Thereupon the bolt fell. Two hundred and twelve voted against the Government and only 176 for M. Clemenceau. He bowed to his fate, and after having overthrown all other Ministries, he crowned his career by overthrowing his own. It is a little difficult to realise why the Deputies were so angry, for M. Clemenceau only spoke the truth when he said that M. Delcassé's policy had not been accompanied by adequate naval and military preparations.

The Decadence of France.

The real row ought to have been made over the state of the navy. That is appalling, and it cannot be remedied in a day. Russia and

France are both practically crippled, one by war, the other by—Heaven knows what. The consequences to Europe are obvious. The German-Austrian Empire is practically master of the Continent. Dr. Dillon, writing on this subject in the *Contemporary Review*, takes a very gloomy view of the prospects of France, which, he declares, is—

a nation in decay. In the days of Napoleon I. the French people represented 27 per cent. of the entire population of Europe. To-day it amounts to 11 per cent. And its indebtedness has gone up as its population went down. France's public debt is now the largest of any. It is computed at 29 milliards, or, say, £1,160,000,000, to say nothing of the milliards of the floating debt. In the year 1852 the public debt of the French nation amounted only to five milliard francs. To-day it is over 29

milliards. This enormous burden works out at the rate of 750 francs per head of the population, whereas we in England, who come second on the list of debtors, owe 410 francs a head, the Germans only 90, and the citizens of the United States 70 francs.

Nor can anyone say that there is any prospect of improvement. In a few more years the Germans will outnumber the French by two to one. And then——?

Prince Bülow's Successor.

Ever since the famous indiscretion of the Kaiser in authorising the publication of the interview in the *Daily Telegraph* Prince Bülow's

official existence has hung by a thread. That thread has now been severed. He remained in office until it was quite clear that he could not secure the support of the Reichstag for his Budget. The opposition of the Agrarians to the new taxes could not be overcome. So he resigned, and on the 14th July Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg was appointed his successor. The new Chancellor is a dark horse so far as foreign politics are concerned. He has a respectable record of good administrative service as Minister of the Interior, first for Prussia and afterwards for Germany, but no one knows whether he has any ideas of his own on foreign policy. He has always been a good friend to the Kaiser, and that is about all that can be said. Prince Bülow, it used to be said, was indispensable, because he was the only Chancellor who could keep William II. in order. We shall miss Prince Bülow. A shifty, resourceful, sympathetic, genial Minister, he sometimes overdid his rôle, but on the whole his record is one upon which he can look back with complacency. If he did not achieve everything he wished to accomplish, no one knows but he how much mischief he averted of which the world has never heard.

The Troubles of Spain.

For hundreds of years the Moors ruled in Spain as we rule in India. To-day they are still at war with Spain, although on the other side of the Straits of Gibraltar. The Spaniards are opening up some mines fifteen miles from Melilla. Operations began last year under the protection of the Roghi, who at that time exercised authority over the tribes in that region. Last October the tribes revolted and raided the mines, which ceased work till last June. The Spaniards sent up troops to protect the railway, and under cover of their guns the miners resumed operations. Last month the Moors attacked and defeated the Spanish outposts, and on July 26th defeated a Spanish force close to Melilla, killing a General and a large number of officers. The casualties are reported at from 2,000 to 3,000,



Prince Von Buelow.

His latest portrait.



Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg.

For New Chancellor.

but it is probable most of those reported dead simply ran away, leaving their officers to be killed. The reverse led to the demand for 75,000 reinforcements. The Spaniards had 2,000 troops in Morocco near Melilla. The Spanish conscription is not sent for service out of Spain. With the Moors is unpopular in Spain, where, from the highest to the lowest, the Moors are regarded as a virtually unconquerable foe. Barcelona, always a hot spot of revolution, and Catalonia, always a hot spot of opportunity of asserting its independence, Morocco is in revolt. Martial law was proclaimed in Spain, and hostile demonstrations took place in the capital. The revolt at Bilbao appears to have been quelled. The city is dominated by the Spanish army; but Spain seems to have entered on a period of her periodical fever fits. In Melilla, the wolf by the ears, and the end is not yet.

United
South Africa.

The South African delegations arrived in London last month bearing with them their ultimatum. They had agreed upon the terms upon which they would accept unification—their own and no other. To vary the clauses in any particular, especially those which relate to the future political status of the minority of the King's subjects in South Africa, would be to wreck union. Seldom has so important an ultimatum been addressed to the Imperial Government. Ministers made wry faces, but they swallowed the cock. It was in vain that Mr. W. H. Schröder, at the head of an intelligent deputation of colonial men and natives, protested against the non-franchise of the Imperial Parliament. He said, by its own act, his party for all time all natives of South Africa from sitting in a South African Parliament. I discuss the question elsewhere, so I will say no more here beyond registering a protest

against enforcing upon us in England the betrayal of our wards and the establishment by the Imperial authority of the odious principle of a colour line. If the white men of South Africa wish to give legislative effect to their race prejudices they ought to do it themselves. They ought not to insist that before handing over the country to them to govern as they please, we should veto in advance by our authority and in our name the right of a native of South Africa, no matter what may be his culture, his intelligence, or his capacity, to legislate for his own people. Note also that by the Act no account whatever is taken of the existence of women. Black men retain the vote in the Cape province, but white women are not even counted as units of the population in distributing the seats allocated to white adult males.

It is curious to note that demagogues in the true sense of that much abused word appear in this country in pairs. We have never

The Great Twin Demagogues.

had two greater demagogues, leaders of the people by popular oratory, than Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. After them, on the other side of the House, but in the true line of succession, came Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill. Now the demagogic blue riband returns to the Liberal ranks, and in Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill we have two demagogues who may challenge comparison fearlessly with either of the two pairs which preceded them for the vigour, the fervour, and the convincing character of their appeal to the democracy. Mr. Winston Churchill at Edinburgh on July 17th, and Mr. Lloyd George at Limehouse on July 30th, showed themselves to be possessed of the genuine fibre of British demagogism. There is a directness, a persuasiveness and a provocative defiance (to coin a word) which their enemies recognise and dread. The breezy humour and slapdash boisterousness of their platform rhetoric appeal to King Demos, who is apt to weary of the wearisome dialectics of the choplogics of Westminster. At Limehouse, His Majesty the People was served with a copious draught of the real old stingo, and he has been smacking his lips ever since.

Tariff Reform and Home Rule.

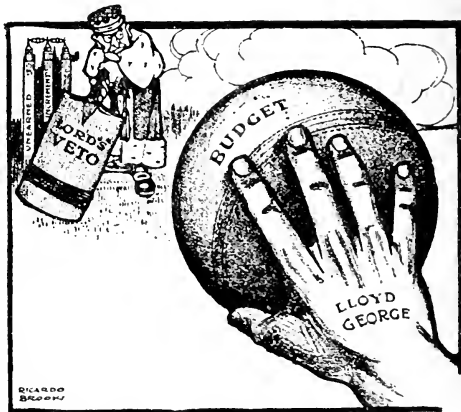
Each of our great political parties has its own Old Man of the Sea. The Liberals were saddled with Home Rule by Mr. Gladstone, the

Unionists with Tariff Reform by Mr. Chamberlain. Each party relies upon the defeat of its adversary by identifying the other side with the unpopular Old Man whom it carries on its shoulders. The sole

stock-in-trade of the Unionist Party is the unpopularity of Home Rule, and the Liberals, although not quite so destitute, find their most valuable asset in the instinct of self-preservation which compels the constituencies to recoil from Tariff Reform or any other *alias* of Protection. If the Liberals could betray the cause of Home Rule and Mr. Balfour could bury Tariff Reform in the deep, deep blue sea, then there might be a chance of a straight contest between Liberals and Tories. But as things are nothing is more impossible. The Liberals, however, are obscuring Home Rule by many other questions, whereas the luckless Mr. Balfour is compelled to pay more and more lip service to Tariff Reform. If—which at present appears impossible—he were to obtain a majority at next election, his success will be due to the complacent conviction of the nation that if he were returned to power he would be able to do no more for Tariff Reform than the Liberals have done for Home Rule since 1895.

The House of Lords in Elections.

The Tariff Reformers exultingly remind us that they have no House of Lords to reckon with. But strangely enough that fact may prove their own undoing. The Liberals have always been able to secure the support of many members of their own party who detest Home Rule by reminding them that so long as the House of Lords exists, votes for Home Rule candidates possess a strictly academic significance. If Mr. Balfour could



(Morning Leader.)

THE PEER: "I've had a long innings, scoring off this bat, but it looks as if I shall be bowled out this time. He's dead on the wicket."

only point to a Second Chamber as certain to knife Tariff Reform as the House of Lords is to veto Home Rule, Unionist Free Traders would vote with him down to the very last man. It is the absence of the Peers' veto that makes Tariff Reform so deadly to the Unionist Party. Unionist Free Traders, unlike Liberal anti-Home Rulers, cannot rely upon any House of Peers to save them from the consequences of their own votes. A vote for a Liberal Government cannot bring in Home Rule for Ireland so long as the House of Lords exists, whereas if they installed Mr. Balfour in power, the voters would have no guarantee against Protection in the Second Chamber. The moral of course is to vote against Tariff Reform, and that undoubtedly is the course which the electors will take whenever an election is fought on the question for and against Protection.

**The Crux
in
the Budget.**

When the Budget goes before the House of Lords, what will they do with it? There seems to be a general agreement among poli-

ticians of both parties that the Peers will do all the harm to it that they dare. But they will not dare to throw it out altogether. That would be to throw the whole finances of the country into confusion, and would challenge a revolution. The Peers are not exactly such fools as to challenge a life-and-death struggle upon a question in which they would be obviously fighting for their own cash interest as against the interest of the non-landed community. To stake the existence of the House of Lords on the issue whether new taxation should be placed on the unearned increment of the landlords' property or upon the bread and meat of the labouring poor would too obviously be simple suicide, seeing that it is the poor men's votes which would settle the question. But if they dare not throw out the Budget as a whole, have they the constitutional right to amend it? The balance of argument up to the present moment seems to be, that though they may not amend any clauses which provide for the financial necessities of the year, they will certainly try to cut out of the Bill any clauses which can be omitted without impairing the receipts of the Exchequer. This means that if the Bill goes up, containing provisions for the valuation of all the land in the country, including agricultural land and small holdings expressly exempted from the new taxation, the Peers will eliminate such clauses on the ground that provisions for making a new Domesday Book should not be tacked on to a Budget.

**The Murder
of
Sir Curzon Wyllie.**

On Thursday night, July 1st, Sir W. H. Curzon Wyllie, political aide-de-camp to Lord Morley, was shot dead as he was leaving the Imperial Institute on the occasion of the annual summer meeting of the Indian National Association. His murderer was a young Indian student from the Punjab, by name Madha Lao Dhingra, who had been studying engineering for the last two years. He had armed himself with three revolvers and a dagger, and selected Sir Curzon Wyllie as his victim merely because he was the most conspicuous person present. In the struggle that ensued Dhingra shot a Parsee, Dr. Lalcaia, dead, and tried to shoot himself. The revolver missed fire, Sir Leslie Probyn seized Dhingra, and, after a struggle, in which he sprained his wrist and broke two of his ribs, he succeeded in handing him over to justice. Dhingra, when brought before the magistrates, refused to recognise the right of any English court to try him. He read a statement, in which he said:—

"It is perfectly justifiable on our part to kill the Englishman who is polluting our sacred land. I am surprised at the terrible hypocrisy, the farce, and the mockery of the English people. They pose as champions of oppressed humanity—the peoples of the Congo and the peoples of Russia—as if there were no terrible oppression and horrible atrocities committed in India; for example, the killing of two millions of people every year and the outraging of our women.

"I wish," he added, "that English people shall sentence me to death, for in that case the vengeance of my countrymen will be all the more keen." He had his wish on July 23rd; he was sentenced to death after a trial in which he refused to make any defence or to accept counsel pressed upon him. "I am proud," he said, "to have the honour to lay down my life for the cause of my country."

**The Madness
of
Dhingra.**

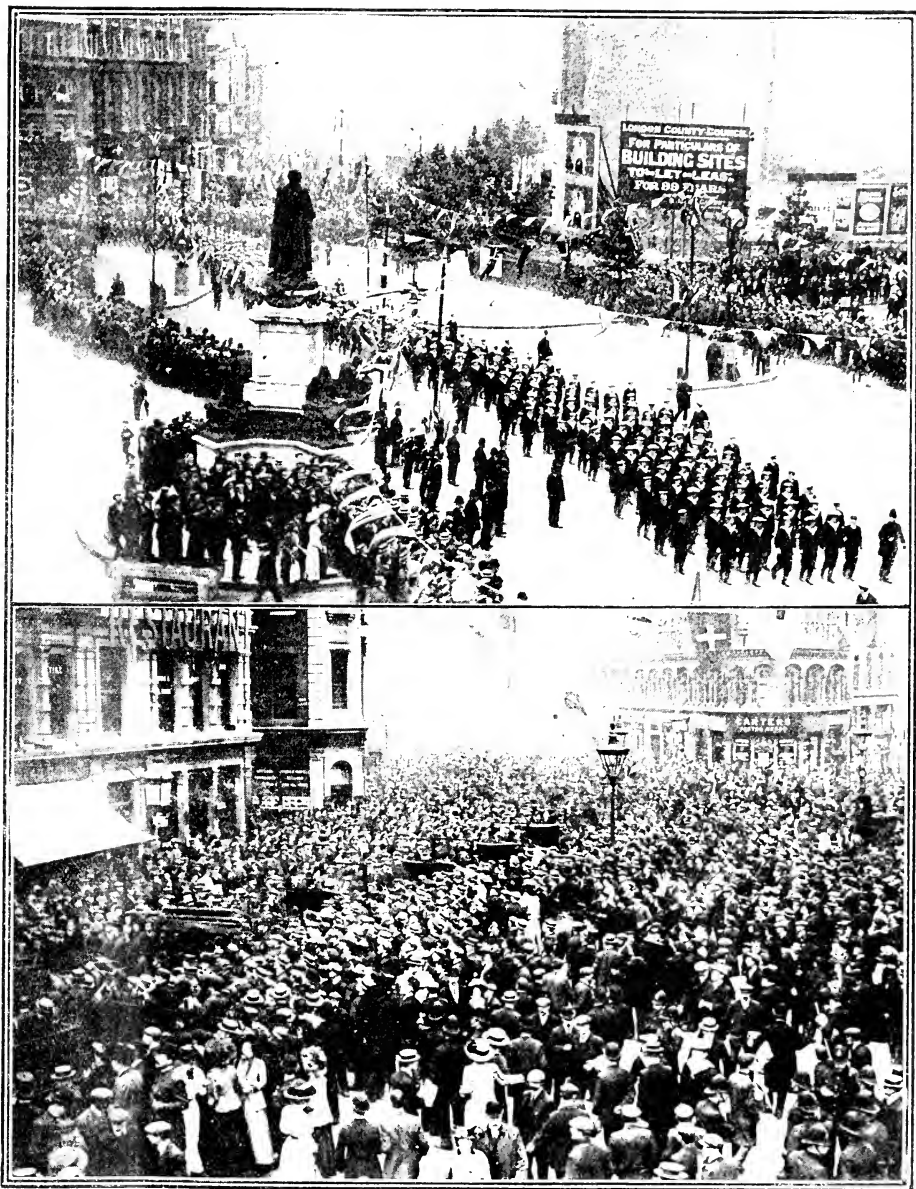
The murder was the act of one whose mind was so unhinged that he had convinced himself that the wrongs suffered by India were such as to justify any Indian killing any Englishman at sight. It was based upon a calculation that he would achieve a martyr's crown. This led me to address a letter to the Press, from which the following is an extract:—

MAY I ask for your permission to state briefly some considerations why Dhingra's wish should not be granted?

In the first place, the fact that he desires it is a reason why his wishes should not be gratified. So far as he is concerned, a life-long sentence of incarceration would be much more punitive than the short, sharp snuff of the gallows.

In the second place, it is bad policy to confer what would be regarded as a crown of martyrdom upon the assassin. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church.

In the third place, even if the man is not technically mad in a pathological sense, he is politically insane. His was not a poli-



THE SAILORS OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN LONDON.

On July 21st the City of London gave an official welcome to 1,200 of the men on the ships of the Fleet lying in the Thames. The first picture represents the Bluejackets passing the statue of Mr. Gladstone at the end of Kingsway, and the second picture shows the crowd in the City, and their interest in the Turkish Delegates, who were in London at the time, and followed the procession of the Bluejackets to the Guildhall.



Photograph by

M. Blavette.

Admiral Sir William May.



Photograph by

M. Blavette.

Adm. Prince Lou's of Battenberg.

tional assassination in the ordinary sense. If he had committed a crime who could have been represented as an opponent, he would have been regarded as the act of a sane man. Dhingra was insane. He was to be defended, as he defended us, on grounds that would justify the murder of every Englishman by every Indian. He was to be defended on the basis of sheer and downright lunacy. As it is a matter of course that the existence of the sea would shoot every ship in the world, so it is a matter of course that the existence of the sea would shoot every ship in the world. The proper place is in the interior.

I venture, therefore, to submit that some action should be taken, policy, and mercy justify the action. It is a matter of course that the proper place is in the interior.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the well-known authority on mental disease, supported the contention on medical grounds. In his opinion Dhingra was insane. If so, he certainly ought not to be hanged. The only plea for hanging him that I have heard is that it would not it would seem as if we were afraid. It is a fact to be really afraid to do what we know ought to be done for fear of seeming to be afraid, that is to say, it and to have our action misinterpreted.

The Congo
till Christmas.

Sir Edward Grey's defence policy on the Congo is a matter of course. It is a matter of course that the proper place is in the interior.

from King Leopold to the Belgian Government. We see that the state of slavery established by the late administration has been changed. At present the Belgian Colonial Minister is visiting the Congo to see what can be done. Until his return we cannot

from pressing our treaty rights. But we have not abated one jot or one tittle of our claim to speak with authoritative voice in support of our treaty rights. Sir Edward Grey incidentally let fall a remark which indicates the view in the diplomacy of this Government, not only in relation to the Congo question, but to others. Replying to the assertion that if we had acted by force of arms we should not have stood alone, Sir Edward remarked that we had frequently declared in public our desire to act effectively in those regions, but that no other Power had in consequence of these declarations proffered us their support. That is just like the present Government. Instead of using its diplomatic apparatus all over Europe in order to ascertain confidentially the views of the

other Governments, the Foreign Minister makes a speech in the House of Commons and waits for echoes in other capitals. That is what they did about the armament question that is what they appear to be doing on the Congo. Of course such a use of our diplomatic service for purposes of collecting information and disseminating the views of Ministers would involve the recall of ambassadors, who are notoriously cynical and even defiantly contemptuous of the policy of their chief. But that ought to be done anyhow, and until it is done Sir Edward Grey will find himself continually in danger of being thwarted where he expected to be supported, and constantly exposed to misinterpretation and misunderstanding owing to the different note that prevails in the House of Commons and in the Embassies. Note in connection with this gradual Congo business that the brilliant author of "The Blue Lagoon" has written a brief but alarming story of horror in the Vampire State entitled "The Pools of Science." It embodies a powerful indictment of the "system," with an appealing plea for the conditions of environment and of climate which make that system the infernal thing it is.

The Navy
on
Evidence.

The Londoners last month were afforded an opportunity for the first time for many years of seeing the British Navy. The Lord Mayor, who is titularly Admiral of the Port of

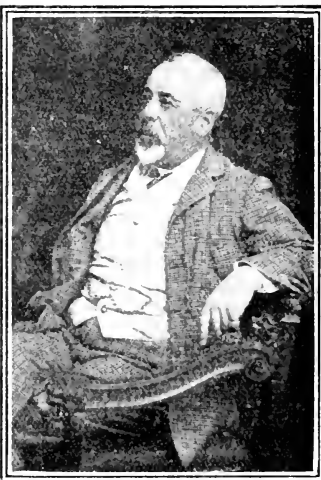
London, invited the Admiralty to send the Fleet to the Thames. The arrival of the ships was the signal for a week of excursions to Southend, of receptions in the City, and of visits of inspection to the smaller craft which passed through Tower Bridge. The soured and disappointed clique which has failed in its conspiracy to "Down Fisher," skulked about sneering at "this disgraceful method of advertising the Fleet," but the general public paid them no heed. It cursed the "Moderates," who have sold the river steamboats for a song to spite the Progressives, and so deprived the crowd of the use of its natural highway; but not even that natural and legitimate sense of irritation spoiled the general enjoyment of the naval pageant. To have a fleet *en evidence* before the taxpayer is almost as important as to have a fleet in being before the enemy. For the Editors of the Empire, the Tsar and the King special naval reviews were provided in the Solent. London is more important to the Empire than either Editors, Tsar or King, and it is to be hoped that the first visit of the Fleet will not be the last.

Parliament
and
National Defence.

The House of Lords, being moved thereto by Lord Roberts, was last month with great difficulty restrained by the united efforts of both Front Benches from passing a resolution in favour of compulsory military service. Later in the month, in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith set forth the conclusions arrived at by a Sub-Committee of the Imperial Defence Committee as to the peril of invasion. Given a supreme navy, and the invasion of this country on a large scale becomes an absolutely impracticable operation. Without a supreme navy, not even an army as strong as that of Germany would save us from subjection. And for this reason. If the enemy had command of the sea he would not need to invade us: he would simply sit down on our trade routes, cork up our harbours, and starve us into submission. The maintenance of a navy adequate to our necessities is therefore the first thing needful in the work of Imperial defence. Hence we welcome Mr. McKenna's announcement, for which we have prepared our readers from the first, that the Ministerial programme for this year will be eight *Dreadnoughts*, not four. They will lay down the keels of four, and get ready for laying down a second four. These are not to be regarded as coming into next year's programme, which, unless the aeroplane makes hay of the Navy, will have to include another eight *Dreadnoughts* with concomitants,

A Case
of
Mistaken Identity.

Last month, commenting upon the extraordinary curiosity of the presence of the name of the proprietor of the *Western Mail*, "a vehement, not to say a virulent, opponent of Liberal policy in general and of the Budget in particular," among the list of Knights created by the Liberal Government, I expressed my surprise. But by some extraordinary and still unexplained blunder I called the Tory Knight Mr. Duncan instead of Mr. Riddell. Sir John Duncan is the proprietor of the *South Wales Daily News*, the Liberal organ *par excellence* of the Principality. Sir George Riddell it is who is the proprietor of the *Western Mail*. It is as if I had mixed up the names of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, and described the former as the leader of the Unionist opposition. My regret for the blunder is only qualified by the satisfaction which I have in being thus provided with an opportunity of paying homage to the new Liberal Knight who for the last fifty years has been a champion in every good cause. I first made acquaintance with the *South Wales Daily News* in the early eighties, when it was my duty to compile the epitome of opinion from the London and Provincial newspapers. I remember in those days admiring its unswerving courageous advocacy of Liberal principles, and as it was then so it is to-day. Sir John Duncan has indeed well earned his knighthood, not merely for his services in journalism, but also for the good work he has done for education, municipal government, and the administration of justice. He was one of the founders, if not the actual originator, of Reuter's special service,



Photograph by

[H. J. B. Waller.]

Sir John Duncan.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

MRS. BARNETT.

IT is a curious thing that the names of most of the famous women of our times are to be found in "The Dictionary of Biography" under the second letter of the alphabet. Mrs. Browning, the greatest of the poets of her sex, Mr. John Ruskin, Butler, the leader of one of the greatest moral awakenings of our generation; Miss Fanny Broom, the pioneer of the Woman's Suffrage movement; Mrs. Booth, the inspirer and joint founder of the Salvation Army; Madame Blavatsky, the founder of the Theosophical Society, and Mrs. Besant, her successor, are all B's. So also is Mrs. Barnett, wife of Canon Barnett, whose name is imperishably associated with Toynbee Hall and University Settlements, and who is now devoting her energies to the creation of the Garden Suburb at Hampstead. Of all the B's just enumerated Mrs. Barnett and Mrs. Besant alone remain amongst us, if indeed Mrs. Besant can be said to be with us when she is always making meteoric flights through space from continent to continent. Mrs. Barnett is a home bird. Although, like Mrs. Besant, of Irish extraction, she sits close to her English nest, but she has occasionally travelled far afield, visiting India, China, Japan, Russia, and the United States. Her life-work has centred itself first in Whitechapel, and afterwards in Hampstead, centres from which the influence of her teaching and the inspiration of her example have spread, increasing, and will spread throughout the civilised world.

THE HANDY WOMAN OF SOCIETY.

It seems almost absurd to describe Mrs. Henrietta Octavia Barnett to Londoners, especially to East

London and Hampstead, for ever since she came as a girl of twenty-one to St. Luke's Vicarage, Whitechapel, she has been going in and out amongst all who are doing anything, as the handy woman of social reform. From 1851 to 1906, in Whitechapel, sometimes at Bishopsgate and at Westminster, and now most of all at Hampstead, she has been constantly

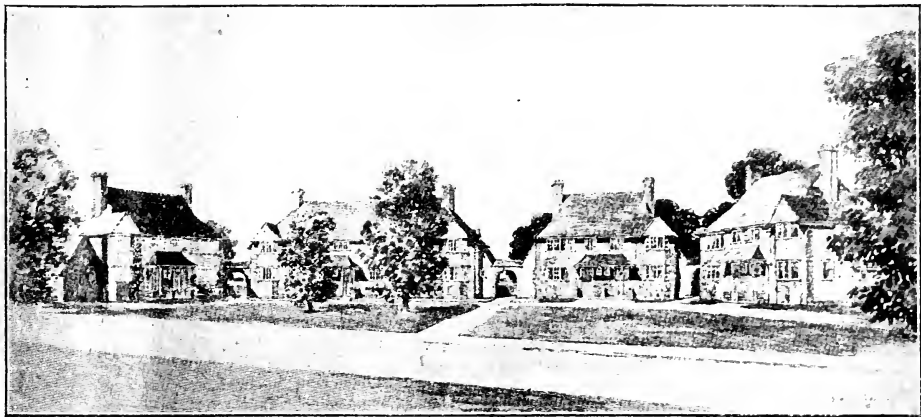
In evidence, a motherly woman who, having no children of her own, has adopted everybody within reach as foster sons and daughters. The wife of a Church dignitary, entirely free from the taint of ecclesiasticism, joint-founder of the original University Settlement, who is not in the least a prig, Mrs. Barnett has spent the best part of her life in everybody's service. The strange thing is that she has not worn out the physical vehicle which has had to carry so long her eager and impetuous soul. Mrs. Barnett was born in 1851, but she has preserved unimpaired to the present day her physical vigour and her keen interest in the welfare and the movement of the world. It sometimes she speaks as if she were no longer a young girl, it is a *façon d' parler*, a mere conventional tribute of respect to the Almanack. For she combines the wisdom garnered by long and varied experience with the enthusiasm and hopefulness of youth.



Mrs. Barnett.

THE MOTHER OF THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

Mrs. Barnett is a woman of energy and initiative. The brief bed-roll of the B's is enough to show that energy and initiative are by no means the exclusive monopoly of the male. In the extent and the variety of apostolic labours few men could vie with these keen gospellers in petticoats. Mrs. Besant at



Group of Houses round the Green in Willfield Way.

(Designed by Geoffrey Lucas, A.R.I.B.A.)

sixty-two years of age, after having traversed Australia, India, Europe and Great Britain, is now careering across the continent of America, sleeping in railway cars and living on platforms. Mrs. Barnett, though stationed at headquarters, is just as busy in her own way. But for the sex prejudice which still lingers she would be in Parliament and in the Ministry. And even despite that prejudice, I hope to see her appointed by some future President of the Local Government Board as the official mother of all the children of the State. She has been their unofficial mother for many a year past, and it is little short of a national scandal that no woman has yet been appointed to take official control of the multitudinous family of orphans to whom the State stands *in loco parentis*. Mr. John Burns is a splendid man, and all that man can do John Burns can dare. But the spectacle of John Burns with cap, apron and feeding bottle, posing as nursing mother of the infants of the

State, is too much for the risible faculties of mankind. Omnipotent Parliament admits its inability to make a woman out of a man, and it would seem to be a natural corollary of that recognition of its limitations that we should abandon the absurdity of trying to make official mothers out of male Presidents of the Board of Trade.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

It is difficult to write about Mrs. Barnett without saying something about her husband. For the Barnetts, like the Brownings, are inseparable in the mind of those who know them. They are not two, but one; it is impossible even to conceive of one without the other. Mrs. Josephine Butler and Canon Butler were another married pair, but Mrs. Butler overshadowed her husband as Mrs. Barnett does not overshadow Canon Barnett. In being equally yoked together the Barnetts rather resemble the Booths. But Mrs. Booth died many years ago, and General Booth stands alone. Canon Barnett does not stand alone—he has never stood alone. If in the early days he was rather more visible and audible to all men, of late years Mrs. Barnett has been brought more before the public. But they have lived together, toiled together, written books together, travelled together. It is difficult to point to any one phase of the multifarious activity of their blended lives and say that here or there either worked alone. It is true that, the female ministry not yet being recognised in the Anglican Church, Canon Barnett has had a monopoly of the pulpit. But who knows how much of the inspiration of his sermons he owes to the guardian angel of his home?

A PREACHER OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The Barnetts have been for a generation among the most strenuous, the most conspicuous, and the



The Lily Pond, Golder's Hill, near a Main Entrance to Garden Suburb.



A Group in the Meadway.

(Design of E. Michael Dunne and C. C. Makins.)

most useful apostles of practical Christianity in modern England. Canon Barnett may be regarded as the man upon whom the mantle of Charles Kingsley has fallen. He is emphatically a Broad Churchman of the school of Jowett, who ignores religious differences and goes about doing good. If I were to attempt to sum up in a phrase his own conception of the ideal to which he has devoted his life, I should say that he has ever aimed at being John the Baptist of his own time. He has ever been a voice crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make His paths straight." To the ecclesiasticism, the ritual, the dogmas of the Church in which he was ordained a minister he has never seemed to attach much importance. He has been a preacher of righteousness. He proclaimed to all men the need for the resurrection of the buried life. He tells men:—

There is within you a buried life, which does not get free. In old days it got free through old forms of religion, and then men had peace, and were not afraid of anything. We cannot go back to the old forms—they are gone with the old times, and in presence of the new learning of our days

HIS MESSAGE.

What then must we do? We live in a transition stage. The old creeds have lost their hold. The new awakening word of Christ has yet to be spoken. East London, he said long ago, needs with a need beyond all other needs a revivifying of the relation which exists between man and God. But with all its searching it finds not God. It is even in some things drifting away from God. There may be more sobriety, but there is less reverence. More churchgoing, but also more gambling. What is the Canon's message to the men of this generation? It is the message of John the Baptist addressing a new world with the old direction, "Be more sober, be cleaner. Live purer lives. Give your votes thoughtfully. Make your city healthier and more seemly." And the keynote of all his teaching has been the demand for personal

service. Self-giving rather than money-giving is the duty of man. "Many have been the schemes of reform I have known," he says, "but none touches the root of the evil which does not bring helper and helped into friendly relations."

IN WHITECHAPEL.

When Canon Barnett was appointed to Whitechapel the Bishop of London, in making the presentation, described St. Jude's as the worst charge in his diocese. "We came to East London attracted by its poverty, and anxious to fight in its strongest fortress. Among other things we found the poor in want of more adequate relief and more self-reliance." Canon Barnett's work in Whitechapel was largely associated with three things—education, relief, and housing reform; but he is best known as the first warden of Toynbee Hall and the pioneer of the University Settlements all round the world.



A Group in Hampstead Way.

(By Joseph and Smithem.)



Amsums Place.

(Cottages erected by the first Hampstead Tenants, Ltd., and let at rentals from 6s. to 9s. 6d. per week.)

IN BRISTOL.

At Bristol and at Westminster he has ever been faithful to the ideal of the uncompromising preacher of the wilderness. When Canon of Bristol his heart was stirred within by the selfish smug respectability of the Cathedral audience which basked in the delights of Cathedral services while children died like rotten sheep in the slums near by.

In one of his Cathedral sermons he addressed his congregation as follows:—

May it be said that there is in Bristol even a small minority who urged with passion any reasoned reform? There are many who grumble, but where are those who are inspired by the conception of an ideal city? The citizens are strangely complacent, satisfied with their own virtues, their charities, their respectability. If I may say so, they do not walk humbly. . . . It is because Bristol's citizens are so complacent that they do not recognise God's will to feel a deep care for their neighbour's needs.

Woe be unto those who are at ease in Zion! has ever been the refrain of his preaching.

THEIR SOCIAL GOSPEL.

From the recently published volume of their essays I take the following succinct exposition of the Social Gospel which the Barnetts have preached and practised ever since they went to the East End:—

“‘The best for the lowest’ is not the precept always held in repute by those who build churches or plan amusements for ‘East Ends,’ but it is that acted on by the greatest of social reformers. The dock labourer can admire pictures and fine music. The hooligan has power of adventure and dreams of heroism. . . . Our suggestions follow, therefore, the line of putting the best within everyone's reach. We would lay open the way to the enjoyment of beauty, of art, and of travel. We would nationalise luxury, and give to every one the high thing which he does not want. But with our belief in human nature we believe also in the power of human environment over character. Suggestions towards social reform must therefore take account of laws and customs. Laws which once helped now hinder. . . . We advocate, therefore, changes which will substitute garden suburbs instead of slums, consideration for the poor instead of punishment, and such an extension of

university influence that every worker may have a wider outlook on life. We would in a word limit State action wherever it interferes with the growth of manhood and womanhood in the nation, and enlarge its actions wherever it could assist that growth.”

A MARRIED JOHN THE BAPTIST.

It will be noticed that Canon Barnett uses the plural pronoun. It is not “I,” but “we”; not “the Rev. Samuel,” but, as the visitor may see inscribed on their doorplate in the Close at Westminster, “Mr. and Mrs. Barnett.” He told an interviewer once:—

My wife and I had a great deal to do with starting Toynbee Hall—my wife quite as much as myself. That always has to be remembered. In such a work the woman element, which is sometimes forgotten, is often after all the most potent. Mrs. Barnett has been the moving spirit of much that goes on here, including

the picture exhibitions we have had for the last twelve years.

This is one of the unique characteristics of Canon Barnett. He is not only a John the Baptist, of whom there have been many—he is a married John the Baptist, who was fortunate enough to find a wife who was eager and able to keep step with him in all that he tried to do for God or man. The old text, “Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers,” is capable of a much wider application than that which it usually received. For the wife who does not believe in her husband's mission, or the husband who does not believe in his wife's inspiration, are unequally yoked indeed.

DATES.

This is not a biography of either of these notable pioneers. But some facts and dates in Mrs. Barnett's life may not be out of place. She was only twenty-one when as a bride she went to St. Jude's, with her husband, then twenty-nine years old, on his taking charge of the parish. She soon was immersed in parish work. Her first public appointment came in 1875, when she was appointed a manager of the great barrack pauper schools at Forest Gate, a post which she filled till 1897. In 1878 Mrs. Barnett inaugurated an important piece of work by sending nine poor children for a stay in the country—since developed into the Children's Country Holiday Movement, dealing annually with tens of thousands of boys and girls. In 1884 Mrs. Barnett founded the London Pupil Teachers' Association, which has created a powerful influence among the girl teachers of the metropolis; and from 1891 till the society was absorbed by the I.C.C. she was its president. Between 1876 and 1898 she was hon. secretary of the Whitechapel branch of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants—familiarily known as the M.A.B.Y.S.: she promoted homes for workhouse girls, and is vice-president of the National Association for the

Welfare of the Feeble-minded; and was a member of the Poor-Law School-Children's Departmental Committee, 1894-96.

THE FOUNDING OF TOYNBEE HALL

The founding of Toynbee Hall dates from the year 1883. In that year some Cambridge men expressed a desire to do some work in a poor district; they were not desirous of associating with the ordinary type of college mission, and Mr. Barnett was asked to suggest a better way. The letter was received just as he was leaving London for Oxford, and it was slipped, with others, into his pocket. But the story is best told in Mrs. Barnett's own words: "Soon something went wrong with the engine," she says, "and delayed the train so long that the passengers were allowed to get out. We seated ourselves on the railway bank, and there he (Mr. Barnett) wrote a letter suggesting that men might have a house, where they could come for short or long periods, and, living in an industrial quarter, learn to 'sop sorrow with the poor.' The letter pointed out that close personal knowledge of individuals among the poor must precede wise legislation for remedying their needs, and that as English local government was based on the assumption of a leisured cultivated class, it was necessary to provide it artificially in those regions where the line of leisure was drawn just above sleeping hours, and where the education ended at thirteen years of age and with the three R's. That letter founded Toynbee Hall."

THE LIGHTHOUSE OF THE EAST END.

Of Toynbee Hall it is unnecessary to speak. Started originally as "an eye through which the University could see the East End of London," it became the precursor of a series of University Settlements, which have been at least as much a means of grace to the settlers as to those among whom they settled. It has been a bright light in a dark place, and good men and women all over the world have kindled their lamps at this shrine.

LORD MILNER.

Among the notable lecturers at Toynbee Hall may be mentioned Lord Milner, who was attracted there by the memory of Arnold Toynbee, and who still keeps up friendly relations with the Barnetts—his South African policy notwithstanding. For the Barnetts, as bents preachers of righteousness, were outraged by the war waged on the Boer Republics, against which they bore unflinching testimony. No one hated Jingoism more than the Warden of Toynbee. Writing one time on the sin of idolatry, Canon Barnett said:—

The wrong is not in having idols, but in the mental indolence and pride which neglects the ideal behind the idol. This

distinction between the ideal and the idol is also the distinction between true and false patriotism. The true patriot is he who thinks and cares for the ideal of his country, the false patriot is he who thinks only of its name, its flag—or its extent.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Another co-operator in the St. Jude's group, years before Toynbee Hall was founded, was Mr. Asquith. Last year, when making the presentation of their portraits, Mr. Asquith paid the following well-deserved tribute to Mrs. Barnett. He said:—

The predominant characteristic of Mrs. Barnett I seem to find in her intense interest, and her overpowering desire to brighten and encourage the lives of the children of this part of London. When I first remember Mrs. Barnett, she was engaged in the most excellent task of befriending young servants. Then she took charge of the workhouse children, and got hold of a new realm of ground in Whitechapel, and, stage by stage, she was developed into what I may call the "non-official custodian of the children of the State." It is a continuation of the various stages of that growth and bench of enterprise that she has now established a garden suburb at Hamstead, where, I hope, the children who have for years been brought up in squalid surroundings in this part of London may have happier conditions in which to enjoy their young lives. The result of what was done in East London, and done by no one more effectively than by Canon and Mrs. Barnett, was the getting into that intimate personal, friendly touch with individual men and women which in the long run is the best secret of social and every other form of progress.

ART AND CULTURE.

Settlements, however, were never regarded by Mr. and Mrs. Barnett as other than a makeshift. Mr. Barnett said once: "Settlements really exist in order to compel attention to circumstances which ought to be swept away so as to render Settlements unnecessary."

By way of practically illustrating the state of things in which Settlements would be unnecessary, Mrs. Barnett has devoted herself of late chiefly to the creation of the Hamstead Garden Suburb, of which more anon.

Mrs. Barnett has ever been an intrepid advocate of the humanities. The success of the Whitechapel Art Gallery, opened in 1901 by Lord Rosebery, was



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largely due to her exertions. But she has never been content with merely providing institutions for the service of the people. She has been sedulous in inculcating the need for the cultivation of the humanities in the home.

ON DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Writing on "The Servant as Citizen," Mrs. Barnett urged that domestic servants should be encouraged to attend political meetings and listen to lectures on local history. By this means they would take a long step towards the recognition of their rights as citizens. In the home—

A daily paper might be taken solely for the kitchen use, a bookshelf kept in the pantry—the books chosen to suit low standards with powers of progression. The servant's individual tastes—music, gardening, art, animal pets, or cycling—and her personal convenience should be studied, so that she could make her own plans and feel secure about her engagements. Labour-saving appliances must be provided and greater use made of temporary help, so that her hours of recreation should not be followed by the burden of extra work.

Mrs. Barnett finds that in this matter, as in others, Godliness has the promise of the life that now is as well as that which is to come.

The two chief labours which now preoccupy the attention of Mrs. Barnett are the reform of the Poor Law in relation to children, and the realisation of her cherished ideals in the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

THE HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.

It is not often given to anyone to realise their ideal in so short a time as has sufficed to enable Mrs. Barnett to realise her ideal of a Garden Suburb. She began by saving for the public eighty acres of beautifully wooded land for the protection and enlargement of Hampstead Heath. The Extension Council say "that they cannot close their Report without recording their appreciation of the indefatigable labours of their Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Barnett, whom they cordially thank. To Mrs. Barnett is due the suggestion that the Heath should be enlarged to counteract the effect of the Tube Railway, the details of the scheme were elaborated by Mrs. Barnett, and her infectious enthusiasm and faith resulted in the collection of the very large sum of more than £22,000 from private donors."

"SPADE WORK."

To which Mrs. Barnett appends the following characteristic postscript, which sheds a vivid light upon the "spade work" that has to be done before a public space can be saved for the public:—

As I am frequently mentioned in this Report, I would ask those whom it reaches to see, when they read my name, not me but the many who worked with me; those who did the seemingly interminable work of addressing envelopes, folding circulars, stamping letters (13,000 of which Miss Paterson and I signed); those who did the uninteresting work of keeping lists of nearly 1,000 subscriptions, complicated by the fact that three separate appeals and responses were made; those who organised and carried out street and shop collections, house-to-house visitation, and personal reminders to negligent persons of their public duties; those who did the accounts, the petty details which had to be carried on for nearly five years; those who furnished lists, made copies, got up drawing-room meetings;

those who headed Deputations, faced not always courteous municipal bodies, and addressed public meetings; those who accomplished all the dull out-of-sight work; right up to Sir Robert Hunter, who guided the whole movement; and lastly, those but for whose generosity all this labour would have been spent in vain, the public-spirited guarantors. All these men and women of all classes and degrees have to be remembered when the words "Mrs. Barnett" are used; for it is to them that the public owe this gift of open sky and fresh air and free space, and so to them I would pass on the thanks bestowed on me, who did but use my many friends and act as Hon. Secretary to an ever appreciative Council.

It cost £43,000 to secure eighty acres of wooded parkland, but the advantage of this would have been largely lost but for the formation of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, which, by an expenditure of £112,000, bought 240 acres more in order to lay it out so as to make the suburb a garden of beauty instead of a mere wilderness of bricks and mortar. It was Mrs. Barnett who started this project. She and her friends got together an investment of £76,000, formed a Company under the Chairmanship of Lord Crewe, with Sir Robert Hunter on the directorate, and bearing the title The Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, Ltd. (32, Theobald's Road, W.C.). A private Act of Parliament was passed to give the Board a freer hand, and she is now at work day by day, week by week, and month by month, making her dream come true.

Mrs. Barnett took me over the estate this summer, and I saw with my own eyes the progressive realisation of her vision of the suburb beautiful.

A VISION OF THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL.

This is her vision of what she wished to see, and as all that is necessary to describe what I saw is to change the future into the present tense, I spare the reader any attempts of my own to state what I saw:—

In the Garden Suburb Estate it will be an essential condition of building that the dwellings of all classes be made attractive with their own distinctive attractions, as are the cottage and the manor house of the English village; the larger gardens of the rich helping to keep the air pure, and the sky view more liberal; the cottage gardens adding that cosy, generous element which ever follows the spade when affectionately and cunningly wielded as a man's recreation. The houses will not be put in uniform lines, nor in close relationship, built regardless of each other, or without consideration for picturesque appearance. Each one will be surrounded with its own garden, and every road will be planted with trees, and be not less than forty feet wide. Great care will be taken that houses shall not spoil each other's outlook, and that the noise of children shall be locally limited, while the avoidance of uniformity or of an institutional aspect will be obtained by the variety of the dwellings provided.

A community, however, consists not only of houses. For its higher life it will need houses of prayer, a library, schools, a lecture hall and club houses. For its physical well-being our community will need shops, baths and wash-houses, bake-houses, refreshment rooms and arcades, co-operative stores and agencies for the purpose of fostering interest in gardens and allotments, and the lending of tools which are beyond the means to purchase and unnecessary for everyone individually to possess. Among the advantages of a community are the joint conveniences which proximity permits, and which enable economy to be practised without undue effort.

It will need also playgrounds for the smaller children and resting places for the aged who could not walk so far as from the end of the estate to the Heath. There will be cottages

with individual gardens, and cottages grouped round a quadrangle or common sward, used, perhaps, as a tennis court for teachers before the twopenny tulle carries them to their work in London's centre, and later for their young guests who may will be to "visit teacher" on Saturday afternoons and summer evenings. There will be the semi-detached two-storied houses, on the ground floor of which will dwell the family, with the man at its head who is ready and capable of working neatly and productively his tenth of an acre, and on the first floor the poor lady or working woman who takes no less a delight in flowers and grass plots because she cannot dig, and whose refining influence will help the children, while their mother will be glad to earn something by doing her domestic work.

There will be associated residences for young men whose common garden and creeper-draped balconies will doubtless be a common joy. There will be, I hope, the convalescent home, the co-operative rest house, the training school and the working lads' hostel—for a community should bear the needy and the handicapped in daily mind. There will be the deep porched and broad-balconied tenements for the old, the single and the weakly, whose capacities and infirmities, while hindering action, do not hinder suffering from noise, crowd and dirt, nor the power to enjoy the kinder environment lighting their latter days.

ITS REALISATION —

Towards the achievement of this ideal much has been done. Already houses have been erected on the estate valued at £250,000. Sites have been given by the Board, of which Mr. Alfred Lytleton is the president, for an Anglican Church, a Free Church and Institute, and an elementary school. Every cottage, villa or house stands in its own garden. A charming group of buildings has been erected for the accommodation of ladies who have to earn their livelihood, while another part of the estate is being made beautiful by a quadrangle which is to house those who have approached the end of life and desire to rest in peaceful surroundings.

— AT A PROFIT.

All this is done, and done at a profit, including the laying out of four miles of road planted with almond, cherry, acacia, maple, birch and other ornamental trees, while hedgerows of sweetbriar, yew, holly and wild rose have been provided in place of the ordinary fences. By far the greater portion of the land has been applied for at the scheduled rents. The ultimate total ground rent will not be much, if at all, short of £15,000 a year—ample after payment of four per cent. interest on the existing first mortgage of £40,000, four per cent. on the debenture stock, and five per cent. dividend on the share capital, and all current expenses, to allow of a large annual outlay

on the upkeep of the open spaces and the general beautifying of the estate, and to leave a substantial margin for promoting public objects and enhancing the amenities of life for all the residents.

Altogether a thriving, healthy-going concern that ought to be the parent for many other similar garden suburbs all over the world. But it wants more capital, just because it has been so rapidly successful. However, by its financial need it affords an opportunity of co-operation to those who own any capital, who have thought of the ethics of investment, and who desire to know that their money is doing useful work, as well as earning 4 or 5 per cent.

And without Mrs. Barnett nothing of all this might have been done.

Si monumentum quaeris circumspice.

THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

The other great work to which Mrs. Barnett is devoting her unimpaired energies is the completion of the beneficent reform for which the State Children's Association has clamoured so persistently and so long. In the last number of this REVIEW I noticed her onslaught upon the Local Government Board for allowing 20,000 of the children of the State to remain in the workhouses. Mrs. Barnett maintains that the transfer is urgently demanded alike by humanity and economy.

Between her and the President of the Local Government Board there occasionally rages the fierce war that breaks out between two public-spirited persons, each of whom is perfectly certain that the public weal would best be served if their ideas were carried out. With Mrs. Barnett are Lord Crewe, Lord Lytton, Sir Albert Spicer, and many other public men; with John Burns are the organised and entrenched forces of a great public department. But Mrs. Barnett will win in the end, and John Burns will be one of those who will call her blessed.

I conclude this most inadequate sketch of one of the worthiest and most useful citizens of the modern State by asking why such citizens should be regarded as unfit to exercise the franchise, which is conceded freely to every Tom, Dick, and Harry in the land? The State is suffering in every department for lack of just such intelligent selfless service as that Mrs. Barnett has been rendering all her life—outside the pale.



The Empire Editors on the Homeland.—II.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF US.

LAST month I published the first instalment of a series of replies kindly sent to me by many of the Editors of the Empire to questions which I had submitted to them as to their impressions of the Old Country.

This month I publish their replies to the rest of the *questionnaire*. As before, I divide the answers up according to the Dominion from which the Editor came, but I do not further betray the identity of the writer. By this means much greater frankness of expression was secured. The opinions of our recent guests, it will be seen, cover a large field, and they will be read with interest as the utterances of fresh minds brought suddenly into close contact with the realities of our Old World civilisation.

How Does Our Physique Compare with that of Your People?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. Well.
2. You are decidedly inferior in the masses.
3. More favourably than I expected to find.
4. Not as good.
5. In the country parts "you have it." In the large cities the physique of your people is not better than ours, if as good.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. In stature ours is superior.
2. Inferior.
3. Poorly, on the whole.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Very similar.
2. On the whole, there is practically no discernible difference, though your slum people are certainly deficient physically.
3. It is very inferior in the poor of the cities; about the same in the well-to-do.
4. On the whole, favourably.
5. The physique of the well-to-do people in England is splendid—the result of exercise and outdoor life. That of the poorer classes, inferior to ours.
6. Much the same.
7. In the country districts and in the North, very well indeed. In the towns, London included, very badly. Your Territorials are mostly good, but not one in ten in London is good enough for a Territorial. The shop and working women are very poor physically, and in the factories worse.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Most unfavourably.
2. Not well, so far as the cities are concerned. Factory operatives and working people are of a distinctly better type physically in New Zealand.

INDIA.

1. Our domiciled European community is very small and confined almost entirely to the towns. The physique of the Burmese is good.
2. Well.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. Most favourably.

Do You Find the Morals and Religious Life of Our People Higher or Lower than Your Own?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. No proper opportunity to judge.
2. No.
3. Not prepared to express an opinion.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Higher in England, but I observe greater laxity than twenty or thirty years ago.
2. Lower—if one can judge in so short a time. This refers to our white population, of course.

AUSTRALIA.

1. As far as I can judge, much on a par.
2. I can see no difference.
3. Not sufficient opportunity of judging.
4. Apparently much about the same.
5. Quite unable to answer this question.
6. Formed no opinion.
7. No means of observing.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. I have not noticed much difference, but the people strike me as superior in courtesy and consideration.
2. I have had no sufficient opportunity of judging.

INDIA.

1. Higher; but the Buddhists of Burma are beginning now to work for the elevation of their people.
2. The differences are sufficiently great for a summary judgment in a couple of words to be unfair.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. Ours being a mixed population, it does not afford an opportunity for comparison.

How Does Our Press Compare with Your Own?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. No better in a news sense; editorially stronger.
2. You have all grades of Press. That which appeals to your educated people is better than ours; the rest is trashier. We have practically only the one constituency.
3. Daily papers much better written and a superior tone—probably due to larger issues.
4. As purveyors of news our papers are quite as enterprising—making allowance for their financial circulations—as yours; but they are much superior in their special articles, book-reviewing, and leaders.
5. It is better, more reliable, not so slipshod or heedless.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Not a fair comparison, owing to our limited population. Yours is excellent; ours very creditable under conditions.
2. Inferior; owing to our having to cater for a more exacting public, small numerically, but great intellectually.
3. Considering your resources and conditions I do not think the Colonial Press need fear comparison.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Very much alike.

2. On the whole, it is much better, but I notice a tendency to use the news columns too much for party purposes.
3. Much about the same.
4. Like our own, lean too much to the opinions and feelings of those in high places.
5. Reporting not a bit better; comment not much better. The distinct advantage of the London Press over the metropolitan Press of my country lies in the inequality and picturesque variety of its special articles. Of course, it has a better opportunity for this kind of work.
6. Better than ours.
7. The Australian Press is modelled on the English, and is up to its standard.
8. Of course, you have more trained and cultivated men writing, but you are no better in tone, and your news organisation is no better.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. There is, I think, a greater tendency to frivolity, sensationalism, and personalities, but the literary workmanship is superior.
2. On the whole, the Press of Great Britain is admirably conducted, and affords us many object lessons. But I note with regret the increasing power of the advertiser, who insists on terms that are a menace to the independence of the Press.
3. There are possibly abler writers on some of the great metropolitan journals, but for earnestness and purity of tone, and thorough soundness in the discussion of public affairs, I think the leading journals of New Zealand quite hold their own.

INDIA.

1. Immeasurably superior except in one respect—namely, the decay of the leader.
2. Our Press is only in its infancy as yet.
3. On the whole, favourably, your own Press having the advantage of catering for an enormous reading public.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. The British Press can compare with any Press in the world.

What Impressed You most Unfavourably in Great Britain?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. The extent of great wealth and luxury, and great want.
2. The people in the poorer quarters of the manufacturing districts.
3. The unemployed.
4. The poverty and drunkenness of certain sections of the people.
5. Women drinking in the saloons.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. The growth of luxury in upper and middle classes. It cannot fail to have a deteriorating influence on the nation.
2. The preponderance of women, and the foreign goods consumed.
3. The outcasts on the Embankment, and the squalid poverty of your great cities.

AUSTRALIA.

1. The number of foreign waiters in the hotels, and the habit of smoking at meals in the presence of ladies.

2. The croakers.
3. The Submerged Tenth.
4. The excess of luxury with the rich; the extreme hardships of the poor.
5. The great gulf between the very rich and the very poor.
6. The poorest of its poor, evidently a type slowly evolved through many generations—for which no fiscal system is entirely responsible, or is able to lift out of its apparent wretchedness. I should say that any remedy must be slow in its operation.
7. The large number of paupers and the unemployed.
8. Sweating, child labour, drinking (especially women drinking in hotels).

NEW ZEALAND.

1. The overcrowding in the cities, their smoke-begrimed appearance, and the dirt and squalor amidst which the people are content to live.
2. The confessed inability of rich England to cope with its Submerged Tenth problem.
3. Socially, the sight that impressed me most unfavourably was a vast crowd of women and children, who lived in a narrow street in Sheffield, to witness the arrival of the Press Delegates at a certain factory there. Their appearance was to me pathetic. And I should bracket with this the growing evil of ladies smoking in the dining-rooms of hotels and in private houses. This is repugnant to a Colonial.

INDIA.

1. The want of a spirit of service in the lower and the middle classes.
2. The growth of Socialistic ideas.
3. The physical condition of certain classes of labour.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. The employment generally of foreign waiters and servants in the principal hotels and restaurants.

What Foreign Power, if any, do You Regard as a Menace to the Empire in General or Your Dominion in Particular?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. For the present, Germany.
2. Germany.
3. Any Power that seeks to rival the British Navy.
4. Germany is, apparently, a menace. Canada has no particular "enemy"—the United States is friendly.
5. Germany, when she feels strong enough.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Germany.
2. Germany, in case we should mark time, but not if we go forward.
3. Speaking for South Africa, Germany is the only conceivable foreign Power which comes within such a category.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Germany to England, and Japan to Australia.
2. I cannot believe that any Power really means to quarrel with Great Britain. Germany least of all. They would stand to lose too much. All the same, I would keep up our Navy at the utmost efficiency.
3. Germany to the Empire in general; Japan to Australia and New Zealand.
4. Germany to the Empire generally; Japan also to Australia.

5. Cannot think any civilised nation wilfully threatens the Empire.

6. Germany, which wants an overseas territory into which it can pour its surplus population, and which would offer it a field for adventurous enterprises of development.

7. Germany.

8. Germany; but this menace will fade away if universal training is adopted.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Germany in general; China and Japan as regards Australasia.

2. So far as Australasia is concerned, I regard the Far East as containing our real danger.

3. Absolutely, Germany with her gigantic armament programme; but I am a staunch believer in the ability of the Empire to maintain her position. I do not regard any danger to Australia or New Zealand from invasion by any Eastern nation as likely to be great for many decades.

INDIA.

1. The coming menace is a combination of Asiatics. Half the human race is now boxed up in Japan, China, and India, millions of them without enough to eat.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. Germany, owing to her tendency to continue building a navy, and her unwillingness to agree to a limitation of armaments.

What Should the Dominion do towards Maintaining British Supremacy on the Sea?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. Contribute through autonomous channel to some naval plan approved in conference between the Motherland and Colonies.

2. Build their own navies. We cannot inspire our people otherwise. We should not contribute to the British Navy; not, at all events, until we can share control. I speak of the principle, not of emergencies. We should act in emergencies, not think of policies.

3. First, whatever action will ensure at the earliest possible moment the undoubted supremacy of the Navy; and, later, the development of navies by the oversea States, with the freest possible employment of their own sailors.

4. Establish their own navies upon some general scheme of co-operation.

5. Contribute to Imperial Navy for a certain number of ships, to be named after Provinces, with encouragement to Canadians to enter service. The whole on condition that total strength of Navy be maintained at least equal to any two-Power strength, and Canada to have right to take ships over by paying for them at three years' notice.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Foster all kinds of military training, and on no account allow the Navy to be below the Two-Power standard.

2. Pay a fair share, but not provide warships to patrol trade routes to favour foreign free trade if the Home Government dissipates its funds in Socialistic legislation.

3. The obligation of the Colonies towards the upkeep of the British Navy must sooner or later be acknowledged in cash contributions, but the first step in all cases is the provision of some sort of local defence.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Local defence.

2. First, defend their own coasts, and, secondly, conveniently contribute to the cost of the Imperial Navy.

3. Believe they should contribute what they can whenever the necessity arises, say a *Dreadnought* in an emergency. They should, in addition, make a beginning towards establishing navies of their own.

4. Each develop its own navy, and provide naval bases, docks, and coaling stations, also contribute ships and money at critical times to the British Navy.

5. Protect their harbour and their trade routes. Also, cruisers should become acquainted with other British sailors in adjacent seas.

6. Pay an equitable share of the cost. The high seas fleet is the only adequate defence of any country. Small craft for the defence of harbours, etc., may well be a local charge, but our chief obligation is to fairly share the burden of maintaining the Empire fleet in supremacy.

7. Lay the nucleus of local navy and provide cruisers to work in the British Navy.

8. Attend to their own defences and eventually the protection of trade routes in correlation with the Imperial Government.

9. Universal training service (land defence). Develop local Navy and co-ordinate and co-operate with Imperial Navy.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Bear a greater proportion of the expense in maintaining the British Navy.

2. By granting liberal contributions to the upkeep of the British Navy, which will always and alone be the best security for the maintenance of the Australasian Dominions.

3. They should certainly do all they reasonably can to protect their own shores, but this I consider to be of minor importance compared with the direct help they should one and all give Britain to maintain the power of her Navy.

INDIA.

1. Build up local navies.

2. Bear a more adequate share of its cost.

3. India does as much as she can fairly be expected to do in maintaining her army and guarding the frontier.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. The large self-governing Colonies should build warships which would be available for the Imperial Government in case of war, and should be of a type and armed with a view to their being a harmonious portion of the main fleet.

Are You in favour of Compulsory Military Service, either for every Citizen of the Empire or for the Men of the Dominion, and, if so, How Much and for How Long?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. Yes, for England; no, for the rest. The best of compulsory training is the effect on national physique. Overseas we do not need that.

2. A question for each Dominion to decide according to its geographical position. For Canada we do not favour compulsory training, but more attention to development of rifle clubs. For Great Britain, Yes.

3. Not for Canada.

4. For Great Britain, two years.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Yes, compulsory military training from eighteen to twenty-six years, and always liable to be called upon in emergency.

2. No, it should be avoided if possible. The Colonies would not stand it.

3. For England, I am in no position to dogmatise. For South Africa, most emphatically yes.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Compulsory in England and the Dominions, but the terms to be different on account of the different mode of living in each Dominion.

2. No, not for the present; though for Great Britain I think compulsory service would do an immense good in physical regeneration of the masses. Still, the training to serve this purpose would have to be continuous, say for one year at least.

3. All boys should be taught military drill at school. Then, for a few years after leaving school, each boy should be required to belong to some military corps, the work of which should not, however, seriously interfere with his civic duties. This should apply to the whole Empire.

4. In favour of compulsory cadets (twelve to nineteen years old) and compulsory continuation of drill and rifle-shooting for such time as military experts think necessary for every citizen of the Empire. Possibly one year's service in a National Guard at age of twenty-one.

5. For all the Empire favour the cadet system. Each boy to serve at school and after school, say five years in all.

6. I am in favour of the compulsory training of all boys in the rudiments of drill. I stop there. I believe the need of my country is a small but *completely equipped*, partially paid army, a good military college, a factory for the manufacture of small arms and ammunition, and a railway system that would enable the army to be moved quickly to any vulnerable point. This would cost a lot of money.

7. For Australia and England, six weeks each year for three years.

8. No, but would train all boys while at school and college to discipline and use of arms.

9. Yes. The time and conditions must vary, but should extend from eighteen to twenty-five, with cadets from twelve to eighteen.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Compulsory military training should be universal from a defensive and physical point of view. All adult between twenty and forty years should be called out for three months every year for at least three years.

2. I strongly favour the adoption by my own country of a system of universal military training, quit as much for the cultivation of the physique of the nation as for the protection of our shores from external attack. At least eight weeks in every year.

3. I am so for the Dominion I live in, and would have every able-bodied man and youth in the Dominion trained effectively for a sufficient time each year over a period of, say, four years. As to the Empire as a whole, I am not prepared to express an opinion on the point.

INDIA.

1. I am in favour of compulsory service for Britain and all the Dominions.

2. Yes, but details as to length of service, &c., must vary according to local conditions.

3. I should prefer to give the Territorial system a good trial first.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. I think military service in the Empire and the Dominions should be entirely voluntary.

Will the Dominions Resent a Refusal on the part of the Homeland to Tax Foreign Imports as showing Ingratitude for Preference or Indifference to the Unity of the Empire?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. Stiff! Do what is best for yourselves. We want tariff preference, but we want England to decide for herself, as we decide for ourselves. But we will be grateful. And if you don't do it, the Imperial bond will suffer from natural causes.

2. No, but believe taxation of foreign imports has bearing on development of Imperial spirit as well as on material welfare of United Kingdom.

3. Emphatically, No.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. No.

2. Yes, it is a family matter, and preference should be given to members of the family.

3. No, I do not think so. Most intelligent Colonists recognise that the economic problems confronting the older nation are essentially different from those which the younger nations have to solve.

AUSTRALIA.

1. The Commonwealth gives a preference to British and Empire goods, and desires that the Motherland should do the same for Colonial productions; but this will not impair the unity of the Empire.

2. I cannot believe that they would.

3. Most decidedly, No.

4. Don't think so; but difficult to say what all the Dominions' views are.

5. Public opinion in the Dominion would regret short-sighted policy of not protecting our trade and our workmen in England.

6. No; they would be degenerates if they did. The general conviction of my country is that the Mother Country has treated the Colonies most generously.

7. No.

8. Do not think our people take that view.

9. As a Tariff Reformer, I say no, but if Canada goes on making treaties with foreign countries it may mean economic disintegration of the Empire.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. They will regret it, but will not resent it.

2. Certainly not.

3. No, I do not believe they will, and I certainly do not believe they ought.

INDIA.

1. Think they might justly resent the refusal.

2. A party in India is already beginning to think about rigorous protection against Great Britain!

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. I think that a preference in favour of imports from the Dominions would considerably increase the bonds of unity with the Motherland; but a refusal to give such preference would not affect the loyalty of the Dominions.

Are You in favour of Home Rule for Ireland?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. Yes.
2. Not at present.
3. Yes.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. No.
2. No; they are too close to England.
3. I know nothing about it.

AUSTRALIA.

1. No.
2. No.
3. Yes, it is specially desirable for Imperialistic reasons.
4. No decided opinion, owing to want of knowledge of actual conditions in Ireland.
5. If also granted to England, Scotland, and Wales.
6. Yes, on one condition: that the Irish get rid of the disloyalty that gives pain to loyalists.
7. No.
8. No.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. I am not in favour of an Irish Parliament, but I would abolish Dublin Castle and treat Ireland as Scotland is treated.
2. Yes.
3. Yes, within certain limitations, which space will not permit me to discuss.

INDIA.

1. No.
2. No.
3. Theoretically, yes. Practically, I believe economic and social reforms are of far greater importance.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. Not at the present moment.

Are You in Favour of Woman's Suffrage?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. No.
2. Yes, when any considerable percentage want it.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. No.
2. No; they can't fight, and should not vote.
3. Within limits—yes.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Yes.
2. No.
3. Yes, if the majority of the women really want it.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. I am frankly indifferent. We have it, but it has made hardly any perceptible difference in our public affairs.
7. Yes.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Yes, with a proper qualification.
2. Yes, but the agitation can only succeed if carried on on constitutional lines. In my judgment the Drink Question will never be settled in Great Britain till the women obtain enfranchisement.
3. Yes, distinctly, as it has established itself in New Zealand; but I do not believe it would be a wise step in

England to grant it to the complete extent to which it has been granted in New Zealand.

INDIA.

1. No.
2. No.
3. Most decidedly not.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. No.

Do You Think any State can be regarded as One Empire which Refuses to any of its Citizens Right to Visit, Reside, or Trade in any Portion of its Territory?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. Yes. Do you suppose we would admit criminals? Neither coloured people, if our common sense tells us that they may injure our civilisation, or any people. Canada would not admit the Doukhobars.
2. If belonging to the Empire implies opening the doors to Asiatics without restriction, some of the Dominions would cease to belong to the Empire.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Local conditions and needs largely affect this question, varying in different parts.
2. Yes. Owing to widely different conditions in different States.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Yes, under special circumstances.
2. I would certainly restrict the incoming of coloured races into white parts of the Empire. It is ridiculous to be *doctrinaire* on this subject.
3. Yes. In the interests of race purity it is sometimes necessary to restrict the immigration of coloured people, regardless of the place from whence they came.
4. No opinion—don't quite understand the question.
5. Yes, if the races are as far apart in some of the essentials of intimacy as are the Asiatics and the white peoples of the Empire. We can go on under one flag without attempting to amicably inhabit the same territory.
6. No State can be regarded as one Empire. Am decidedly against unrestricted admission either of coolies of India or Basutos of South Africa into Australia.
7. The interests of the Dominion require power to exclude coloured labour which is not necessary, at any rate in the temperate parts.
8. This means that Canada, Australia and South Africa cannot remain within the Empire and confine emigration to Europeans. It is a specious and absurd question.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. An Empire composed of different races such as blacks and whites must differentiate in its treatment of the two.
2. No. There are probably sound reasons why such complete liberty should not be given.

INDIA.

1. This is a local subject on which it is impossible to coerce local opinion, however strongly we may feel.
2. No. The attitude of the Colonies towards Asiatics is justly resented in India and throughout Asia.
3. Yes. I do not see how any extensions or limitations of citizenship affect the question whether the State is an Empire or not. Whether such an Empire is the

most desirable form of Empire is, of course, quite a different question.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. No.

Would the Rescinding of the Partition of Bengal Conduce to the Contentment of India?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. Do not know.

2. Not well enough informed to express opinion.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. No; they would immediately find another grievance.

AUSTRALIA.

1. I do not know.

2. Have no definite knowledge, but there seems to be danger of such an act appearing to the minds of the natives as a sign of weakness and a concession to violence.

3. No opinion, as no knowledge of the matter.

4. Haven't the faintest idea what it would do. Don't know enough to have an opinion. Must trust the responsible authorities.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. I can offer no opinion.

2. I do not know.

INDIA.

1. No. The agitation against the partition is dead. Rescind it, and you would set up a violent agitation amongst the Mohammedans.

2. Think the partition was a mistake, but rescinding it now would be misunderstood.

3. Yes, but only on one condition, that the people of India recognise it as an honest attempt on the part of the administration to meet the legitimate public grievance, and to repair an error of judgment. If they were to consider it a concession extorted by bomb-throwing it would not conduce to contentment at all.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. I do not feel qualified to deal with the question.

What are the next Steps, if any, which should be taken to Enable the Dominions to Share in the Direction of the Policy of the Empire?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. Go on with Cabinet conferences. Talk and go slow. The thing will simmer out right. Don't attempt to force it.

2. Too early to offer a suggestion, but believe some form of central direction would grow out of closer trade relations of the various States of the Empire. Regard Imperial Preferential trade as natural stepping stone.

3. We cannot, for this generation at least, go beyond periodical meetings of Imperial Conferences, which must be purely consultative in their character.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Frequent Conferences leading to an Imperial Council.

2. None. Each should govern itself unappreciated conditions in widely separated Dominions preclude joint direction.

3. The formation of an Imperial Council is probably the next practical step, though the first essential to any intelligent direction of the Empire's policy on the part of the Colonies is a better, fuller, and cheaper cable service.

AUSTRALIA.

1. A knotty problem, but most probably a representative from each Dominion to sit in conference with the Government of the day on special subjects affecting its welfare.

2. No "steps" should be taken, but the idea of Imperial unity grow naturally. To attempt to force the pace will lead to the coach being upset.

3. The encouragement of the evolution from the Imperial Conferences of some kind of Imperial Council to decide issues of war and peace, and also to deal generally with all matters affecting defence.

4. None at present.

5. None at present.

6. Can't say. So easy to adopt a harmful policy that I sincerely hope that everybody concerned will go slow—very slow. But the more discussion the better. Action is the dangerous thing.

7. Cannot suggest.

8. It is better to keep as separate nations in friendly and blood alliance with Great Britain under the same King and the same flag, settling matters of Imperial consequence by conference and negotiation.

9. Do nothing in a hurry. Imperial consolidation is growing fast and naturally. Frequent conferences among responsible Ministers. Cheap cable and transit and passenger rates. Subsidies to fast and cheap steamers.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. The cheapening of cable rates so as to enable the solid opinion of the Empire, based on full information, to be presented in the daily Press.

2. In the natural process of political evolution the time must come when the overseas Dominions will demand to be regarded as full partners with John Bull. As a first step an Imperial Defence Council will be established, and the overseas Dominions will have representation thereon. To this body will be relegated the duty of advising the Crown whether or not to proclaim war.

3. Some measure of representation in the administration of Imperial affairs. It seems to me that this must come, but I do not think anyone can dogmatise on the method to be adopted. The matter requires careful discussion.

INDIA.

1. Create an Imperial Defence Council.

2. Something should be done, but any great change can scarcely be made at once. Meantime some eminent colonials might be brought into the House of Lords.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

1. To be represented in Parliament and on all Defence Committees and the like to the extent to which such Dominions are sharing in the burden of Empire.

I have also received two or three belated fifty-word messages to the Home folks from editors who were too much driven to send them in before we last went to press. They are as follows:—

FROM MR. FRANK BLAKE: "BLUMFONTEIN POST."

Look after your Colonies. They are the best things you have. Study their wants, their development, their interests. Remember they are young, and be patient. Give them sympathy and knowledge, and make them partners in the great Imperial concern. As long as the



Major W. G. St. Clair.

Editor *Singapore Free Press*.

Empire is based upon mutual understanding, sympathy and affection, it will survive any shock of time and circumstance.

FROM A. E. RENO: "PRETORIA NEWS."

Drink imperially. Eat imperially. Live imperially. It is more patriotic to toast our King in English ale or Colonial wine than in foreign ferments. The less you spend abroad the less can the foreigner con-

growth; the new conception of Empire—growing appreciation of the oversea dominions.

In our previous article the Hon. John W. Kirwan, of the *Miner*, Kalgoorlie, was described incorrectly as of the *Coalgardie Miner*.



Sir Hugh Graham: Proprietor, "Montreal Star."

HON. THEODORE FINK: "MELBOURNE HERALD."

Many things impress me, most of all the active public spirit throughout the land, exhibited in City Government, Education, Social Reform, based upon altruistic considerations; the recognition of the ethical basis of legislation; collective action, making greater individual



Mr. Peter Davis: "Natal Witness."



Hon. J. W. Hackett, LL.D.: "West Australian."



Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

The Problem of Poland.

TSAR (to Kaiser at Kiel): "I will sell him you cheap—twenty milliards!"

KAISER: "I don't quite like his teeth."

TSAR: "Yes, it is true he has always shown his teeth with me, but suppose you take him in hand; you are always successful!"



Nobelspatter.]

[Zurich.]

Three Brothers in Misfortune.

PETER OF SERBIA: "Leave room, my friends, to give me a seat. I am afraid I shall soon want one on this bench."



[U.K.]

[Berlin.]

The Nervous Lion.

The bird is doing you no harm; what are you worrying about?



Kladderadatsch.]

Rival Football Clubs.

The German cartoonist has sketches of the rival British and German football teams, between which a critical and interesting match is being played. We reproduce the British team, in which the cartoonist, it will be seen, includes both the King and Lord Roberts.

*Melbourne Punch.***Ultior Motives.**

KAISER: "Ha! ha! If I can only separate them the girl will be mine."

*Turin.***The Fall of Clémenceau.**

FRANCE: "Bravo, Delcasse! Now treat Briand in the same way!"

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.*Papagallo.***The Powers and Bulgaria.**

RUSSIA: "Everybody is saluting your banner, but the Father of the People is not!"

*Carlo Zucchi.***A.D. 1909.**

When landlords and parsons are landed together, Heaven help the German peasant!



Der Wahre Jacob.

The "Dreadnought" Race of Death.



Bismarck.

[Zurich.]

The New German Chancellor.

"I will walk *straight* in the foot-steps of my predecessor, but it appears to be a difficult task."



Kladderadatsch.

The New Minister of Commerce in Germany.
Sydlow among the Jews.



La Silhouette.

[Paris.]

Entente Cordiale.

What, more and more encumbrances, Messieurs the English!



Saturday Review.

"Civilisation" in Java.

CHINESE MERCHANTS Middle Sea Shipping. "I have said I are to remain friends, this sort of thing isn't for us."



Justice Blatter.

The Launching of the Ship.

EDWARD VII.: "I christen you 'The Last Shilling.'" (Lord Kitchener and Lord Grey have said that England would part her last shilling in building Dreadnoughts if necessary.)



Kladderadatsch.

The world is anxiously awaiting the result of this interesting regatta.



Justice Blatter.

It now: "I will stay so long as your Majesty pleases—to hold me!"



Der Wahre Jacob.

Bulow and His Enemies.
Who laughs last laughs best.

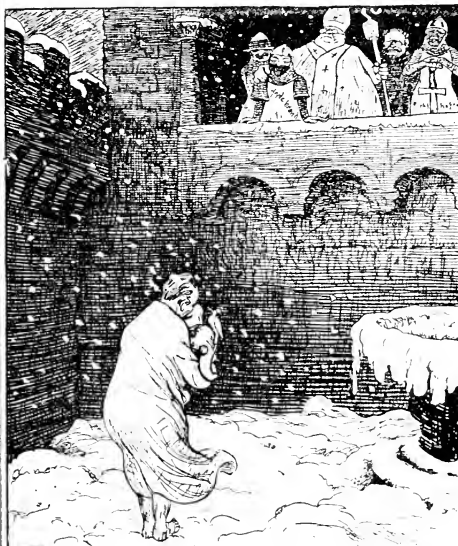


Kladderatsch.

[Berlin.]

Then and Now.

At one time the Germans would give even their hair for their country; now they won't even pay a land tax.



Der Wahre Jacob.

After Canova.

"Absolute the King is still
If he now will do our will."



Minneapolis Journal.

Nice Doggie.

SENATOR ALDRICH: "When you've licked him I have something nice for you."



Saturday Review.

W. D. 29.

Salt on His Tail; or, the Bull-bull and the Wily Chap.

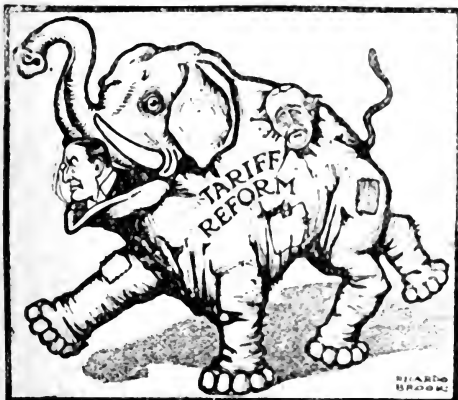


Pasquino.

[Paris]

John Bull: "God save the Channel!"

(But since then M. Bismarck has crossed the Channel.)



Morning Leader.

The Property (White) Elephant: A Question of Precedence.



Kieler Fisch.

A Cret-i-cal Situation.

THE FIVE PEACE POTENTIALITIES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. "So, young man, we must withdraw our stock. Look out, and hold tight. One! Two—"



Pasquino.

[Turin.]

The Triple Alliance.

In spite of the efforts of their common friend complete harmony has not been re-established.

The New Departure; or, "of European Descent."

103.—INTERVIEWS WITH REPRESENTATIVE SOUTH AFRICANS.

LAST month I had the pleasure and the privilege of receiving in London, either at my office or at my home, the following representative South Africans:—

DUTCH.	BRITISH.	COLORADO.
President Steyn and his wife.	Mr. J. N. Merriman.	Dr. Abraham.
General Botha and his wife.	Dr. Jameson.	Mr. Tingo Jabavu.
Mr. A. Fischer and his wife.	Mr. W. P. Schreiner.	Mr. Rubusana.
General Hertzog.	Miss Molteno.	Mr. Mapikela.
Mr. Secretary Bok.		

Mr. Merriman I saw at his hotel.

THE FINAL VICTORY OF THE BOERS.

The occasion of their visit to this country was an important one. It was nothing more or less in effect than the making over to the defeated party in the late war the undivided and undisputed sovereignty over the whole of South Africa, subject only to the one condition that the Union Jack is kept flying. Henceforth United South Africa is an independent sovereign Republic in all but in name. It is to be ruled by the majority of the white-skinned males—of course, various veils are employed to conceal the hard fact that the Act of Unification is the burial of British racial ascendancy in South Africa. There are the shadow of the Royal veto, the right to appoint the Governor-General, and the appeal in law cases to the House of Lords. But in all other respects United South Africa is free to go to the devil its own way, according to the sweet will of the voting majority of white males—that is to say, of the men whom Lord Milner went

Act which unifies South Africa under a majority which, no matter what we say about the end of racial differences, is and will remain Dutch. Hitherto there have been two British and two Dutch colonies in South Africa. Henceforth there is only one governing majority, and that majority is Dutch. Such is the net outcome of the South African War.

SURRENDER WITHOUT THE HONOURS OF WAR!

To those of us who ten years ago maintained that the war inevitably entailed the downfall of British supremacy in South Africa, this fulfilment of our prophecy brought a certain satisfaction. But that the old ascendancy party should welcome this crushing annihilation of all the hopes and promises by which they induced John Bull to spend £250,000,000 is indeed marvellous to behold. The

iron must have entered into their souls indeed when they can hail such a surrender to the vanquished with feigned exultation. The victors must not only surrender, they are even denied the honours of war. They richly deserved the humiliation, and if they can grin and bear it they deserve hearty congratulations upon their power of make-believe. The historic lunch party at Buckingham Palace, where General Botha sat side by side with Dr. Jameson, and Lord Milner with Mrs. Abraham Fischer, while His Majesty invited the mining magnates of Johannesburg, who had opposed the gift, to adorn the Cullinan diamond which glowed upon the bosom of the Queen, crowned the edifice of conciliation. The lion has lain down with the lamb, and the lamb is inside.



By permission of the Hon. Sec. of War, "Punch."

United South Africa.

OUR THINK, ART THINGS.

forth ten years ago to invade, to conquer, and to annex. Never has the whirligig of time brought about stranger revenges more suddenly than the fact that not merely the old pro-Boers, but their ancient antagonists who made the war, should last month be joining in a chorus of jubilant thanksgiving over an

The Boer leaders have richly deserved their triumph, and the Liberal Party, whose leaders, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Foreburn, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Burns, stood with them in the day

of their adversity, does well to rejoice with them in the day of their victory. But the very magnitude of the humiliation which with their aid we have inflicted upon the men who devastated their country entitles us to a hearing before we hand over to them South Africa to be dealt with henceforth according to their goodwill and pleasure. The fact that we recognise frankly that for practical purposes the King's veto will be a mere shadow entitles us to say a word to the new rulers of the country before we hand it over for good and for evil into their hands. And as even the trampled worm has a right to writhe before it expires, I venture to claim on behalf of the British people that they shall not be asked to sully this great Act of Conciliation and Surrender by the formal betrayal of a sacred trust. After the Act is passed even the semblance of responsibility will have gone from us. But the fact that unification is impossible until the consent of Parliament is obtained is the best possible proof that we cannot divest ourselves of that responsibility until that measure receives the Royal Assent.

AN IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND.

And after long and careful examination of all that can be said by the ablest advocates on both sides, I must record my solemn conviction that before that assent is given three words must disappear from the Constitution. The words are those by which the Imperial Parliament is asked to declare that for ever and for ever, so far as Constitutional enactment can secure it, no persons of African descent shall be permitted to legislate for South Africa. The cynicism of the demand is veiled by the form of the clause. Instead of its being stated negatively, no African shall sit in the South African legislature, it is provided that every legislator must be of European descent. But the thing is there all the same. Such a reversal of the ancient and time-honoured principles for which Great Britain has stood for generations in South Africa ought not to be insisted upon by the triumphant Boers. Despite all smooth phrases about the end of racial feeling in South Africa, they will, after the Act is passed, have the majority in their own hands. If, which is most improbable, the natives were ever to exercise a right which they have never exercised in the Cape Colony, where they possess it, then the majority can use their power to bar the door of the legislature to anyone whom it considered an undesirable. But to ask us with our own hands to set up the colour line in the name and with the authority of King, Lords and Commons is too much. It is to deny us even the dish of water in which Pontius Pilate washed his hands.

A WANTON HUMILIATION.

I told my Boer friends quite frankly that I did not think they ought to insist upon such a sacrifice from their friends.

"Why do you say it is our demand?" replied

General Botha. "Sir Percy Fitzpatrick and Sir George Farrar are even more keen about it than the Boers."

"That does not matter a row of pins to us," I replied. "If the men who made the war now want us to betray the natives, that is but what might be expected. It is you who really count, and only you. We have given you all you want. It is merciful for you to demand that in addition to making over to you the absolute control of South Africa you should insist upon this supreme betrayal. Knock out the words 'of European descent,' otherwise we shall deservedly be taunted by the Jingoes with the fact that the first use that our Boer friends make of their power is to brand us before the world with a humiliation as unnecessary from your point of view as it is galling to Great Britain."

"OUT WITH THE THREE WORDS!"

"What is it that you want?" they asked.

"Simply this: instead of demanding that we shall prescribe here in Westminster, in the name of England, that no African shall ever legislate for South Africa, you will take out the words 'of European descent,' and leave the whole question as to whether no coloured persons shall enter your Parliament to be settled by your Parliament when the case arises, not by ours in advance."

THE STEREOTYPED NON POSSUMUS.

To which Mr. Abraham Fischer, Prime Minister of the Orange Free State, made the stereotyped reply:—

You know that I would be only too glad to accede to any request of yours if I could possibly see my way clear to doing so. What you ask as to consenting to an alteration in the draft Union Act on a matter which the Convention thought of material importance, and resolved upon after matured deliberation, is practically impossible. Acceding to your request would at this juncture mean wrecking among this none of us are prepared to do, including, I hope, yourself.

To whom I replied, "The unification of South Africa is not a matter for which we are responsible. If you choose to wreck it if I refuse to do in my own name and with my own authority what I give you power to do if you should think it right in your own eyes, that is your business, not mine."

"ALL OR NOTHING!"

Dr. Jameson, joining in with the Boers, declared that no jot or tittle of the Constitution could be changed without bringing the whole edifice to the ground.

To this I made the obvious answer: "Then why are you here? Is the old Mother Country so absolutely in her dotage that less than half a million white men—for women, it seems, don't count in Africa—have a right to deal with her in this high and haughty method of ultimatum? It makes even my gall rise to see the policy of the sjambok applied so insolently to John Bull. It is not as if we were to insist upon denying you the right to exclude non-Europeans by inserting in the Constitution a provision

limiting your liberty in that respect. We only ask to be spared the humiliation of making the exclusion of Africans an act of the Imperial Parliament."

A BULLDOZING ULTIMATUM.

To which reasonable remonstrance they one and all, British and Boer, made the stolid and sullen rejoinder, "Take it or leave it. If you won't insert the three words, the unification of South Africa is at an end."

"Then it is at an end so far as I am concerned. I refuse to eat the leek even under compulsion of your cudgel. But it is all bluff, and very poor bluff at that. It is absolutely incredible that sane men, who believe unification is desirable in itself, will throw away its advantages merely because the Imperial Parliament refuses to be bulldozed into abandoning in set, formal terms the principle upon which it has been our glory to insist."

THE RISK TO THE NATIVES.

To this Mr. Merriman replied that both he and Mr. Sauer had been from of old time stout friends of the natives and of native representation, better friends indeed than Mr. Schreiner, and that if we insisted upon pressing this question a fierce agitation against the natives in Cape Colony would cost them the franchise they have hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. Tengo Jabavu and Dr. Abdurrahman replied that they would gladly run that risk rather than see England betray the confidence of the natives by imposing on the Constitution a perpetual disqualification upon Africans to legislate for Africans.

WHAT THE NATIVES HAVE GAINED.

All the delegates insist that the Constitution has gained much more for the natives than anyone believed to be possible. When analysed, it comes to this, that whereas members elected by a piebald electorate have hitherto legislated for Cape Colony, the representatives of the same electorate will henceforth have a share for the first time in legislating for the rest of South Africa. That, as General Botha pointed out, is a concession of importance no doubt, although, as Mr. Schreiner objected, it is of uncertain tenure, as the right to disfranchise the native voter and extinguish the piebald electorate is explicitly asserted in the Constitution on certain conditions.

DR. JAMESON'S ARGUMENT.

Dr. Jameson, like Mr. Merriman, and, it may be added, like every speaker in the House of Lords, recognises that the infamous three words are contrary to English tradition, but he regards their insertion as a necessity, even though it be an odious one. He says:—

There is no need to persuade me that we should not give the point on the native sitting in Parliament. I want it, and it will come; but we must get it by degrees, and it is in the interests of the natives that we waive the point in the meantime. Union on our terms means that they will ultimately get their rights. Insisting on it now would mean no Union, and a reaction against

any native rights! Under Union the educative effect will go on. I can't agree to your suggestion that we should admit the principle, and then keep them out by interpreting "undesirable" by colour disqualifications!

THE POLICY OF PONTIUS PILATE.

That argument no doubt has much force in it, but it is melancholy to reflect that Mr. Rhodes's famous principle, "Equal rights for every civilised man," should be trodden under foot by the Fitzpatrick and the Farrars, behind whom, however, the Boers in vain take shelter. The odium of enforcing upon England the betrayal of her wards is the fly which causes the ointment of the apothecary to stink.

"We only demand justice," said Mr. Tengo Jabavu.

"And the *status quo* which was promised us," added Dr. Abdurrahman.

"What becomes of English principles of liberty," said a native from the Orange Free State, "if you are to abandon your guardianship of the native?"

"And betray the principles of Sir George Grey," added Miss Molteno, who speaks with the fervour and the conviction of Olive Schreiner.

"Why strain at a gnat and swallow a camel?" sneered a cynic. "You are willing to leave the native to the tender mercies of a Parliament such as ours."

"Yes; and that is a bitter enough pill for us to swallow without still further insisting that we shall ourselves embody in the Constitution the principle that no African or coloured man shall ever be permitted to legislate for South Africa. Pontius Pilate might at least be allowed to wash his hands before handing over this just one to be crucified."

A SECURITY FOR INJUSTICE.

"Pontius Pilate," said Mr. Merriman, "did not profit much by his hand-washing. You only think of your own miserable soul and leave us to face the music."

"I am much surprised," said General Botha, "that you should take such a line. When we were on our way here we thought with some satisfaction that you, at least, could be relied on to do us justice."

"I am, and have proved it. But you are not the only people in the world who have a right to justice. We are making over to you absolute power which we trust you will use with justice. It is too much to demand that as a condition preliminary to your deigning to exercise that power we shall, in the very instrument of Government, embody by our own act a principle of injustice to the natives of the country against which every instinct of our nature rebels."

WHY THIS INSISTENCE?

"But the natives have had the right in the Cape Parliament, and have never used it."

"So much the less reason for asking us to take the unheeded precaution of inserting in the Act of Union that they never shall use it."

"The natives are not fit to use it, and no self-

respecting white man would sit beside a coloured man in Parliament."

"If that is the view of the majority of your Parliament, let them give effect to their objection by their own action when the case arises. Don't ask us to legislate in advance in favour of prejudices which we do not share. I would certainly be better pleased to sit beside Dr. Abdurrahman or Tongo Jabavu in any Parliament than with certain white men whom I know in South Africa, or even in the British House of Commons."

"TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT?"

"Well, it all comes back to this. You must take it or leave it as it stands. The Act of Union represents a compromise carefully arrived at after long and delicate discussions—"

"At none of which we were represented, be it understood."

THE NATIVES AND SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

CAN WE DO ANYTHING FOR THEM? NOTHING!

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Roderick Jones, Reuter's agent in South Africa, roundly asserts that everything has been done for the natives in the Act of Union that can be secured. He says:—

European opinion in the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Natal, with a large body of opinion in Cape Colony, is hostile to the equality doctrine, and the attitude of the authorities is benevolent and sympathetic. But any attempts from without at interference, now or in the future, would be bitterly resented and strenuously resisted. The compulsory modification of the principles laid down in the colour clauses of the draft Act of Union, which embodies the utmost concessions the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Natal will make at this stage, would wreck Union, and so postpone indefinitely the advantages, immediate and prospective.

But that does not touch the question why England should be asked to decree in the settlement which gives South Africa into the hands of the dominant whites that no one of the African race shall sit in an African Parliament.

THEN LOOK OUT!

Sir H. H. Johnston contributes to the same magazine an outspoken article, in which he pleads for the safeguarding of the *status quo* in Cape Colony. He says:—

A deputation has now come to England to plead with the British Government as a condition of its sanctioning the union of all South Africa to exact a promise from the responsible Governments in South Africa that the *status quo* of the "native" franchise question shall be respected in other words, that after the unification of South Africa the South African Parliament shall not take away the franchise as it exists at present from the coloured and negro peoples in Cape Colony. Educated negro opinion in South Africa, as represented by Mr. Mangena and others, asks for no more than this.

But all educated black and coloured men in South Africa at the present day (under which category there are at least 500,000 people) have their eyes fixed on the franchise in Cape Colony. If this is taken away by the new South African Parliament (of the two-thirds majority suggested), I make bold to say that the

"But the results of which you will have to accept if you want a unified South Africa."

To which I replied: "We want a unified South Africa, but we do not want it as much as all that. We also can say, 'Take it or leave it.' What we ought to do is to knock out the infamous three words which attach a perpetual stigma of exclusion upon all Africans from a South African Parliament, pass the rest of the Bill, and then say to you, 'Take it or leave it!'"

And that is my last word.

There is no precedent for the Imperial Parliament creating a colour line. If such a precedent were established it would be a backward step in civilisation, and be quoted in support of similar demands in other parts of the Empire. We do not wish to deprive the South African Parliament of any of its rights, privileges and powers. We only refuse to alter the *status quo* in advance by tying its hands by our own act, to the permanent prejudice of the majority of the population of South Africa.

seeds will be sown of a profound discontent with the white man's rule and an utter disbelief in the advantages of belonging to the British Empire. I do not think that a more disastrous step backwards could be taken in Africa.

The "shooting down" or "hooting down" policy, if it was to be adopted at all as the work of the British Empire, should have been made to end in 1792, before the first educating missionaries went out to British India. To adopt it now is well-nigh an impossibility. It seems to me that unless we can face, digest, and gradually provide for, prudently admit the demand of the black, brown, and yellow peoples under our sway for a voice—and a steadily increasing voice—in their own destinies, we must be prepared to face an awful national rebellion in India and an uprising of the negro throughout British Africa.

A CHILD-LIKE, ANGLO-AN VIEW.

The *Church Quarterly Review* for July discusses the native question, and says:—

It is clear that these conceptions of the Kaffir as a pariah, an ape, a machine, an embryo and not a European are utterly wrong. Those thinkers seem to be come nearest to reality who regard him as a son of one of the child-races of the world; who recognise that he stands in the position of a child to them, and as such claims from them protection, guidance, education, and parental consideration and love.

The writer demands an education that shall Christianise but not necessarily Europeanise the native. The writer amply disposes of the franchise difficulty by saying that as the most ardent advocate of a widely extended suffrage draws the line at universal *adult* suffrage, but would refuse the vote to the child, so the "racial child" in South Africa must be excluded from the franchise! The qualifications which ought to gain the franchise for the native must be those of genuine civilisation. The difficulty, which the writer seems to overlook, is that the clause limiting the franchise and legislation to persons of European descent excludes those who are genuinely civilised. Possibly if the writer had known men of the type of Dr. Abdurrahman he would not have shown such child-like satisfaction with his child solution.

Pageants in Western Britain.

THE BATH PAGEANT.

BRILLIANT sunshine favoured Pageant Week at Bath, when in the beautiful grounds of Victoria Park the history of the ancient City of Bladud was enacted by three thousand performers. Perhaps the fact that nearly all of them were citizens contributed to the vivid sense of *esprit-de-corps* which impressed one immediately on arriving at the gaily decorated railway station and threading one's way beneath a canopy of flags and bunting to the Pageant ground. The houses vied with one another in the brilliancy of their facings; the city was *en fête*, as though resolved that the mimic representation of its life-story in scene and song should be in every way worthy of the brilliant traditions of the past, of the days when Beau Nash, king of dandies, reigned as Master of the Revels, and "everyone who was anybody" in *le monde où on s'amuse* drank evil-smelling waters in the Pump Room and whispered sweet nothings among the flowery alleys and prim parterres of "Harrison's Gardens."

BRITON AND ROMAN.

Mr. Frank Lascelles, Master of the Pageant, must be heartily congratulated on the artistic skill with which he had compressed the chief points of the "fair pictures of the past" into eight strikingly contrasted episodes, and availed himself to the utmost of the natural beauties of his *mise en scène*. In Episode I.—the Dedication of the Temple to Sul Minerva—the demoralising effect of the martial law of Rome was apparent in the unkempt and dishevelled Britons who watched without sharing in the heathen rites of their oppressors.

HOW THE SAXONS CAME.

In Episode II. the sacking of the city by the Saxons reached a thrilling climax when Farinmael's Queen stabbed herself on the steps of the Temple rather than become a conqueror's slave, and when the aged priest—dragged forth from the burning shrine by the Saxon soldiers, who "fear to kill the holy man"—is charged by their leader to tell him the future and so purchase his freedom and his life. The priest replies in the prophetic words: "I dreamt that here, where I alone am left to pray, many shall worship. That here where a Queen died a King shall be crowned. That here in Britain, where now nation fights against nation, there shall be one people of one faith under one King." After which he slowly re enters the burning Temple to perish in the flames.

QUEEN, CAVALIER AND COMMONWEALTH MAN.

Very picturesque in its exquisite colour-grouping was Scene V., the visit of Queen Elizabeth, whose royal progresses were perpetual pageants in themselves. The legend of the discovery of Bath's healing waters by Prince Bladud and his pigs, introduced as a masque for Her Majesty's entertainment, was immensely amusing and well done. Of the whole

Pageant the Battle of Lansdowne (Episode V.) was the most stirring and dramatic: the surging charge of the Cavaliers; Waller's Parliamentarians doggedly singing psalms behind their breastworks under a raking fire; the final rushing of the barricades by the white-clad Cornish pikemen, and the savage hand-to-hand fight over Sir Bevis Grenville's body, were all quite deadly in their realism.

THE REIGN OF FASHION.

In Episode VII.—"The Glorious Times of Beau Nash"—the various famous personages associated with the city, in its palmy days of the seventeenth century, tread a stately measure, and for a few moments prosaic To-day became a poetic Yesterday of delicate colouring, soft music, graceful movement, powder, patches, periwigs, rose-leaves and lavender. The Finale, a grand reception by "Lady Bathe" of her namesake-towns from over the seas, was distinctly effective, as was also the series of tableaux representing the many literary celebrities who made the fair Somersetshire city the scene of some of their most famous creations. Altogether, one brought away a prevailing impression of lovely colouring, delicately gradationed and blended rather than vividly contrasted, with perhaps just a slight sense of vagueness in regard to the grouping of the crowds. But this may have been unavoidable in such an *embarras des richesses*.

THE WELSH NATIONAL PAGEANT.

CARDIFF surely has said the last word in pageantry. Ere these notes appear the great National Pageant of Wales will itself be a part of history. For a fortnight—July 26th to August 7th—afternoon and evening performances have been given by 5,000 people representing every class of society throughout Wales. Some of the premier lords and ladies of the land took their parts as humbly as the lowest page-boy, and scions of ancient families represented their ancestors with a pride and enthusiasm worthy of Wales. In less than three short hours the story of the Welsh nation, during a period of nineteen centuries, was unfolded in a series of brilliant pictures, each a masterpiece of colour and effect, and each throbbing with life and strong in dramatic effects.

THE COUNTY FAIRIES.

A field attached to the Sophia Gardens formed the arena. Hemmed in by mighty trees, with the river Taafé close by, and Cardiff Castle and its grounds a stone's throw away, the view from the huge grand stand (with accommodation for 30,000) was particularly pleasing. A miniature Cardiff Castle had been erected in the centre of the stage, and the only other "property" was a very massive-looking cromlech. The opening scene dazzled with its brilliancy. The large sweep of green sward was suddenly filled by

fairly figures apparelled in all colours. They had left their retreat behind the trees on the river bank, and came, each group representing a county, to herald the opening of the stirring scenes of triumph and defeat. The fairies alone numbered over 600! The ladies representing the counties are all well known. Lady Bute was Dame Wales, and right well did she fill her part; Mrs. Olive Jones, Fommon Castle, was Brecon's heroine; while Miss Sybil Williams, St. Donat's Castle, represented Cardigan; Miss F. Herbert, Belgrave Square, London, Anglesey, and Lady Ninian Stuart the important county of Glamorgan.

CARADOC KINDLING WAR!

Soon it was a different scene. The tall, portentous figure of the great Caradoc appeared at the head of a wild and weirdly-dressed following. His eyes flashed with Celtic fire. Unable any more to repel the Roman legions, he meets Rhys, King of the Silures, a nation of fierce warriors, in a corner of Wales, and enjoins his help against the common enemy. It was a finely-acted scene, Mr. Rhys Williams, of Auskin Manor, making a commanding King of the Silures. Rev. Evan Rees (Dyfed), the Arch-Druid of Wales, took the part of Arch-Druid, and the ceremony of unsheathing the sword, hitherto confined to the eisteddfod and the gorsedd, was seen under critical circumstances here. The shout, "Is there peace?" was answered not by the customary "Peace," but by a tremendous roar of "War." And war it was, as every schoolboy knows, till brave, undaunted Caradoc, betrayed by a woman, was captured and taken to Rome.

"RED OF DAWN."

The few hurried scenes of the first interlude depicted the founding of Cardiff, *circa* A.D. 60, the proclamation of Maximus, the King of Britain, as the Emperor of Rome, A.D. 380, Vortigern and Cunedda A.D. 449, and the first settlement of the Cymry or Piets, *circa* A.D. 475—all significant and fine spectacular scenes, and meant to instruct more than anything else, for Owen Rhoscomyl, the historian of the Pageant, in a coming book, means to prove a good deal that is nebulous at present. The second episode shows King Arthur, the hero of the legend, succeeding to his kingship. He murders a rival candidate, and the story as told was somewhat morbid. Scenes followed depicting the second and third waves of the Cymry settling in Wales, and Rhodri Mawr and his sons, whose descendants caused Wales such endless troubles.

Episode III. is second to none in splendour and dramatic effect. Living a few years after the great King Alfred of England was Hywel Dda, and he did for Wales what Alfred did for England; and his new laws introduced a fresh era, and remained in force till the reign of Elizabeth. The great Howell the Good commenced his reign in the year 909, and the magnificent episode of which he formed the central figure—admirably personified, by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff

—was a fitting celebration of his thousandth anniversary. In the next interlude Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, who defied Harold of England, appeared, and in another scene some fifty trained horsemen galloped across the arena at break-neck speed in pursuit of Iestyn, Prince of Glamorgan.

A DRAMATIC DASH.

Next the famous beauty of her age and Giraldus Cambrensis, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and Walter Map, scholars of their age, passed one after another in gorgeous splendour; but in dash and drama nothing equals the storming of Cardiff Castle by the stout little chieftain, Ivor Bach, and the men of Bro Morgannwg. The footballers of Cardiff—some of them of international fame—had been persuaded to do the storming, and never on a football field was there such a rush. The distance from the encampment in the trees was several hundred yards, and with spears uplifted, and led by the little chieftain, they took the castle after a sturdy fight, and Earl William was compelled to sign a treaty. Llewelyn the Great, who forced King John to sign the Magna Charta, and Llewelyn, the last native Prince of Wales, with Dafydd ap Gwilym and the fair ones he immortalised in his poems, were shown in another interlude, while Owen Glyndwr—a part taken by Viscount Tredegar, a hero of Balaclava—had a scene to himself.

HOW IT CULMINATED.

The last episode was compressed from Shakespeare's "King Henry V.," and the comic incident of Pistol being forced to eat the leek was a remarkable piece of acting. The closing scenes represented Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, the crowning Henry Tudor and Henry VIII. and the Act of Union.

Magnificent as the scenes were the finale eclipsed everything. All the performers re-appeared and marched in tortuous processions, and when the field was cleared once more the dainty fairies rushed on laughing and dancing. With graceful evolutions they encircled Dame Wales and the thirteen counties, and a living, palpitating, merry map of Wales was formed by the immense throng of tiny girls linking hands. They danced in bewildering circles, and before anyone realised it the gorgeous picture melted away as though it were all a pretty dream.

It would be ungracious to draw the veil here without complimenting Cardiff on its magnificent enterprise. The Pageant involved an initial expenditure of £10,000, and that is no flea-bite. It is remarkable what enthusiasm a great patriotic effort always kindles. A dormant trait of the people was re-awakened, and the spirit of these hard, breathless times of feverish competition was replaced by what Mr. Louis Parker has described "the ancient love of mirth and jollity." The genesis of the Welsh Pageant was an interview which appeared in the *South Wales Daily News* in September, 1906, with Mr. F. R. Benson, a great authority on the subject. The idea was fostered and developed by the Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

IF the *Quarterly Review*, as is generally conceded, represents the permanent and, in the long run, decisive forces of British Conservatism, then the Finance Bill may be regarded as certain to pass



Westminster Gazette.

The Constitution and the Blunderbuss.

JOHN BULL (Mr. Asquith): "What are you doing with the gun?"

LORD LANSDOWN: "Looking after the Constitution—it isn't safe!"

JOHN BULL: "It will be much less safe if you try to use that blunderbuss!"

through the Peers. For that is the advice of the writer in the July issue. He says that the dilemma before the House of Lords is in some respects more serious than any that has confronted it since 1832. The Finance Bill of 1909 is very different from the Home Rule Bill of 1893.

NOT A REVOLUTIONARY MEASURE.

The Budget certainly, he grants, is not a revolutionary measure like the Reform Bill of 1832, or the two Home Rule Bills. The new taxes only carry further, if to a dangerous extent, principles applied in previous Budgets. The writer hopes for modifications in the House of Commons, but, in any case, observes that the Bill is only an annual Bill, and the mischief done, even if great, is not wholly irremediable. Then he points out that a very large majority of the popular Chamber is in favour of the Bill as a whole, which could not be said of the Home Rule Bill.

PEERS' FINANCIAL VETO ENLARGED.

Thirdly, it is a Finance Bill, and "the practice of centuries has given to the Lower House, if not an entirely unrestricted, yet certainly an enormously preponderant influence." The field is therefore one

"extremely unfavourable to the House of Lords." The constitutional rights of the Upper House in the present case are, to say the least, "obscure and doubtful." As regards financial legislation, "the veto of the House of Lords has lapse for almost, if not quite, as long a time as the veto of the Crown with regard to legislation in general." The rejection of the repeal of the Paper Duty in 1862 only led to all the tax Bills being bound into one Bill, and the rejection of one item becomes a "privilege amendment." The policy of 1861 practically took away, not indeed the right, but the power of exercising the right of amendment which the Lords had hitherto possessed. The right of rejection, it may be argued, implies that of amendment, but "in politics we are nothing if not illogical." Substantial amendments the Government will not allow.

PEERS' OWN FATE IN THE STAKE.

The writer therefore holds that the question resolves itself into a simple choice between acceptance and rejection. He asks:—

Is rejection likely to be for the good of the State? So far as we can judge at this stage, it is not. Granted—which is by no means certain—that the Bill can, if appreciably improved in Committee, granted, for the sake of argument, that it is a revolutionary measure, the consequences of its rejection may be—we do not say it, will be—a revolution of far greater moment than is contained or implied in the Bill. The inevitable consequence of rejection must be an appeal to the country; and the Lords would be striking their own existence, and with it the welfare of the country, on the result of that appeal. It would be a dangerous experiment. Are we to lay the chief safeguard of all that is stable, and much that is admirable, in our political system on a single throw?



A Little Correction.

BUT, it is to be remembered that you will not allow me without authority to quote you.

THE EDITOR: "Now it is plain, sir, I never said anything. I might have said anything."

"THE RADICALS MIGHT SWEEP THE COUNTRY!"—

The writer points out that there is an enormous majority to be wiped out. Even the bye-elections mark a change not all in favour of Conservatism. The Irish Party may be relied upon to support the Liberals:—

And what better cry could the Radical Party desire than the cry that the Lords are claiming to control taxation, that they are leading a reactionary attack upon the Constitution, that they are shielding the rich at the expense of the poor? We can easily guess the variety of mendacious shapes which such a cry would assume, the variety of interests to which it might be made to appeal. It would be shouted from a thousand platforms, and echoed by millions of throats. In such circumstances, all that has hitherto been gained might be lost; and the Radicals might sweep the country a second time.

—AND ABOLISH THE HOUSE OF LORDS!

A general election that destroyed, or, at any rate, reduced to impotence, the Liberal majority, "a not impossible." It is, at best, but "a remote chance":—

If things fell out the other way—and he would be a rash prophet who would assert that they will not—what would be the consequence? It is a comparatively small matter that a Budget far more revolutionary than the present would be forced down our throats; and that a Home Rule Bill would follow—for such a Bill would be the prearranged price of Irish support. There would be worse to fear. A determined attempt, with all the prestige of recent victory, and victory gained on this very issue, would be made to abolish the veto of the House of Lords. The pledge given in 1907 would be redeemed.

A HARD CHOICE FOR THE CONSERVATIVES.

The writer says, and evidently feels, that the choice is a hard one, "a harder was never laid on the leaders of the Conservative Party." He says it will require courage to decline battle, but as Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour are at once courageous and cautious men, "we have the fullest trust in their judgment."

All this is excellent reading for supporters of the Government. It means that in the judgment of the reviewer the Peers have not a leg to stand upon, and that the country will back the Commons. The Liberal will rejoice to think that in either way the cards are in his hands. If the Peers back down now, he gets his Budget through. If they will not back down, he gets their veto abolished. So the game is for him one of "Heads I win, tails you lose."

VIEW OF THE PEERS' CLERK OF BILLS.

Mr. H. C. Malkin, who for thirty years served as Clerk of Public Bills in the House of Lords, and whose duty it was to attend to official communications on the subject between the two Houses, writes in the *Quarterly* on the privileges of the Commons. He certainly does not relish the claims made on behalf of the House of Commons. He says the Commons' privileges, if pushed to an extreme, would almost deprive the House of Lords of all power in matters of legislation.

HOW THE PEERS HAVE AMENDED MONEY BILLS.

Until recently, he says, there has been no desire to achieve such a result. The Journals of the two Houses abound in instances where the Commons

have received the Lords' amendments. He adduces many of the instances referred to, and then says:—

The conclusion from these and many other precedents appears to be that, while in theory the House of Commons adheres to its most extreme claim to absolute independence in matters however remotely affecting finance, yet in practice, whenever an amendment made by the Lords appears to the Commons desirable in itself, they will find some excuse for waiving their privileges and agreeing thereto.

Nevertheless, Mr. Malkin declares there can be no doubt that the Finance Bill is a Money Bill, and for centuries the Commons have denied the right of the Lords to amend Money Bills. The question was formally disputed, and practically settled, in 1671-8.

THE CASE AS SETTLED BY PRECEDENTS.

Apart from any claim of inherent rights the case, as settled by precedents, may be thus stated:—

1. The Lords may reject, *i.e.*, cannot be prevented from rejecting—the Finance Bill;
2. They may not amend it *i.e.*, the Commons will not accept any substantial amendments—and their disagreement to the amendments would be fatal to the Bill; but
3. The Commons have often accepted amendments "to carry out the intentions of the Commons" or otherwise improve the drafting of a Money Bill; and
4. It is an established principle that the Lords may, without breach of privilege, omit the whole of a clause which they cannot amend, or the whole of a subject;
5. The Lords have rejected, and may reject, any Finance Bill to which extraneous matter has been tacked.

THE ORIGINAL "ARCADIA."

In the *Quarterly Review* Mr. Bertram Dobell tells how, in 1907, he purchased at a London auction room a manuscript copy of the "Arcadia," which proved to be an independent and unknown version of the story. Another manuscript copy of the "Arcadia" was purchased by him later at the cost of £70. A third manuscript copy, at the beginning of last year, came into his hands at the cost of £119. From the collation of the three manuscripts, and a comparison with printed editions, Mr. Dobell believes that a satisfactory text of the work in its original form can be derived. Sir Philip Sidney's romance as first written formed a complete and coherent story, with a well-conceived plot. It was written for the entertainment of the author's female friends as well as for his sister. The many independent stories by which the narrative in its later form is overlaid and confused have no place in the first draft. Sir Philip himself probably began to model and revise his work up to about the middle of the third book. Then the Countess of Pembroke left many of the stories that had been introduced in their incomplete condition, added to the revised portion part of the third and the whole of the fourth and fifth books of the original draft.

Mr. Dobell then gives a very picturesque summary of the story of the original "Arcadia." It is, he says, a well-constructed and well-digested romance. In fact, the original "Arcadia" is "perhaps the first example in our language of what we call a romance." In its revised form it belongs rather to the older order of chivalric fiction.

SIR R. GIFFEN ON THE BUDGET.

THE Budget is unsparingly criticised in the *Quarterly Review* by Sir R. Giffen. The facts of the present crisis, according to him, are that the State is now threatened in its very existence by the predominance of Germany, and it is this fact which he blames the Government for not sufficiently recognising. The sixty millions asked for Army and Navy only amount to about 3 per cent. on the two thousand millions of our annual income. The Army and Navy get little more than a third of the appropriations for expenditure at the time when the very existence of the State is menaced. Sir R. Giffen goes on to say that there are at least three items against which the charge of irrelevance or waste, at a time like this, can be brought—Old Age Pensions, payments to local taxation, and reduction of the Debt.

A NEAT PLEA FOR TAXING THE POOR.

He regards the direct taxation in income tax and death duties as already too great, and quite apart from equity he says such high taxation of property is inexpedient:—

The payers of income tax and death duties are largely the classes who save and invest and thus increase the wealth of the country; and, when the tax gets beyond a certain point, savings are *pro tanto* diminished.

And then he says:—

One of the advantages of indirect taxes, that is excise and customs duties on commodities, if they are moderate, is that they fall largely on classes whose savings, if best, are comparatively little or who do not save at all; and that, as regards the duties falling on other classes, the amount levied is gradually allowed for in daily expenditure and permits of the saving that was possible without the taxation being made in the long run.

Was ever a plea for taxing the poor rather than the rich more quietly, not to say stily, put? He declares that the indirect taxes are obviously too small in proportion to the income tax and death duties.

THE BUDGET SENTENCED.

Any financial system which treats the indirect taxes with disfavour stands condemned. His general indictment reads:—

Neither in regard to revenue nor in regard to expenditure has the financial problem been faced. Not only is the soft, if more or less artificial, but the wrong sources of revenue are drawn upon, and those sources which would ease the burden on the taxpayer are neglected. The present Budget aggravates the evil by adding heavily to the direct taxes with the one hand, and adding new indirect taxes of an immoderate sort with the other, while neglecting numerous moderate duties which tax the land, supposing that increased taxation were necessary at all.

LAND TAXES A BLUNDER.

The land taxes he condemns as "suggesting an intention to satisfy class jealousy and stir up controversies, rather than a desire to find easy revenue coupled with good finance." Granted that urban land has risen in value, yet agricultural and non-agricultural lands are largely owned by the same persons.

The annual assessment of land in England have gone back since 1843 by more than five millions. Rates, too, have risen heavily, and must have weighed on the ground landlord as well as others. Increase, if measured in money, may be purely nominal, owing to the rise in money value, so the landlord whose capital value has risen from £7,500 to £10,000 may be no better off than he was before. So the great statistician proceeds:

The whole cry for taxing land values has in truth been a blunder. Because one of two classes interested in real property—the ground landlord—appears to receive a great deal for nothing, political philosophers have attacked him, forgetting that real property does not always increase in value, and, where there is an increase, does not always escape being charged; while there is at any rate no means of getting at the ground landlord without upsetting contracts and disturbing the whole order of society, and with it imposing on exultation gardens on the taxpayer in the form of valuations and returns.

All gradulation of the income tax is, he says, an interference with individual right, which it is one of the main functions of the State to support.

A MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

But he would not advise the Peers to reject the Finance Bill. The country is strong and can bear some mismanagement. It may be possible with a change of Government to prevent many of the mischiefs that are now apprehended. What he looks forward to is, "(1) An overhauling of expenditure, (2) a reduction of the income tax and death duties, and (3) the imposition of a sufficient number of productive indirect taxes to yield the needful revenue." One point is well worth remembering:—

One year with another, there is an expenditure of two millions with the same taxes, so that in ten years twenty millions a year may be counted on. Consequently, there should be no exultation over small surpluses and no depression at small deficits.

He concludes by saying that there is plentiful cause of anxiety for Free Traders, with a Radical Party trying one set of financial measures contrary to Free Trade principles, and an Opposition intent upon carrying another set of financial measures still more opposed to these principles.

MR. GLADSTONE'S "VICIOUS INNOVATION."

MR. J. A. R. MARSHALL, in the *Nineteenth Century*, puts two questions—What can the Peers do with the Budget? and, What ought they to do? He replies that Mr. Gladstone in 1861, by putting all the financial proposals of the year in a single omnibus Bill, caused a serious derangement to the fine equipoise of our delicately balanced Constitution. Mr. Lloyd George has provided the *reductio ad absurdum* of this vicious innovation. He hopes that the Finance Bill will receive "the close attention of the revising Chamber."

MR. E. D. MORRIS in the *Official Organ of the Congo Reform Association* deals very faithfully with the retreat of our Foreign Office from the strong position it but recently assumed.

OTHER VIEWS OF THE BUDGET.

THE *Edinburgh Review*, July, is displeased with the Budget, although it is glad that the principles of Free Trade have been respected. The *Review* finds much that is new in Mr. Lloyd George's proposals:—

The super tax is new, the graduated income tax is exceedingly modern, and in part quite "new in application," the increment value duty is new, the preposterous annual tax on undeveloped land and ungoten minerals is new; and the great increases on old imposts such as the death duties, income tax, transfer stamps, spirits and beer licences are so considerable that it justifies the universal impression that Mr. Lloyd George's Budget is practically a new departure in British finance. The country is serious, whatever may be the case with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is becoming, moreover, unmistakably angry, and for our part we are unable to believe that these proposals will be maintained.

THE AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX.

Mr. James Hutchinson, writing in the July *International*, sets forth the reasons why the following tax on unimproved land values was approved by the Labour Party some time back and put before Parliament by the Labour Government, which until recently held power in the Commonwealth:—

Holding value (exclusive of improvements) at under £5,000, exempt. £5,001 to £10,000, 3d., rising by 3d. for every £5,000 to £60,000 and over, 3d.

Absentees to be charged one-half extra; mortgages to pay in proportion to beneficial interests in taxable value.

In the *National Review* Mr. Frank Fox, of the *Sydney Bulletin*, writing on "The Burdened Landowner of England," contrasts the Australian with the English method of treating the landlord. He says:—

A fair statement of the position in Australia is that the landowner pays no poor rates, no tithes, nothing to the up-keep of asylums, practically no general revenue taxes, and has from one-half to three-fourths of his local works found for him by the Central Government. Not even in Probate duties is he called upon to contribute much; they range in Australia from 1 to 10 per cent. On the other hand, he enjoys many other subsidies and advantages.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, the rush to the towns is even more marked in Australia than it is in England.

MR. COX TRENCHEANT AS USUAL.

In the *Englishwoman's Review* for July there is a painstaking exposition by an M.P. of the Land Clauses of the Budget. It is supplemented by another paper, in which Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., attacks the whole scheme of land taxation:—

Mr. Harold Cox prefaces what he has to say with the significant remark that the proposed new taxes on land values will only yield less than one-thirtieth part of the total sum required this year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in the circumstances it is necessary to look for an explanation of them outside the requirements of the Budget.

LLOYD GEORGE AS "EDUCATED KAFFIR."

In the *Fortnightly Review* for August, Mr. Iwan Müller, in an article entitled "The Cult of the Unfit," does not hesitate to say that the cult of the unfit, as taught by our Radical Socialists, and as translated into practice by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, bears a forcible resemblance to the fallacies of "the educated Kaffir."

THE NAVY.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

MR. T. L. GARVIN, in the *Fortnightly Review* for August, discussing how the Colonies might assist in the naval defence of the Empire, says:—

Local effort and local patriotism ought to be stimulated to the utmost with the advice and help of the British Admiralty. This would secure the maximum of enthusiasm and expenditure. The local fleets might become in themselves of respectable power. There is no reason why the navies of Canada and Australia before many years have passed should not be equal in importance to those of Brazil and Argentina. But let them one and all be fleets of the Empire, though as far as possible autonomous fleets. Let them be built and equipped in consultation with the Admiralty. Let them be trained in the spirit of our historic service. Let them be created for the definite purpose of co-operation in emergency, even if they are to remain under the sole political control of the communities to which they directly belong. The local navies would, of course, be manned as far as possible by local crews.

The *State* (South Africa) gives a very clear statement of the absolute need to the Sub-Continent of British naval supremacy. It insists that South Africa and the other Colonies must begin to do their share to prevent the Imperial Navy losing its pre-eminence.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S COLLAPSE.

"Excubitor," in the same Review, subjects Lord Charles Beresford's attack upon the Admiralty to a damaging examination. He says:—

Lord Charles Beresford is a sailor of whom England is proud. He has behind him a distinguished record as a sailor, but he has no intimate knowledge of naval administration or organisation.

The article makes good this verdict.

"Navalis," writing in the *National Review* on "The Surrenders of the Sea Lords," sums up in trenchant style the indictment against the Admiralty under Admiral Fisher's régime. "Navalis," in his anxiety to score against Sir John Fisher, assumes that he could draw at will upon the Treasury. He forgets that Lord Charles Beresford's agitation was constantly used to battle the attempts of the First Sea Lord to secure a stronger fleet. Even down to this year Lord Charles has been the chief reliance of those whose reluctance to grant adequate supplies has only been overcome by Admiral Fisher's dogged and resolute insistence upon eight *Dreadnoughts*.

THE *Mask* is a quarterly journal, in size of page equal to the *Spectator*, of the art of the theatre, published at Arena Golgoni, in Florence, Italy, with a yearly subscription of 15s. post free. It is printed on brown-tinted paper, adorned with quaint illustrations on still browner paper, and set in decorative type. It gives great prominence to the work of Stanislaw Wyspianski, a talented Pole who died last November—painter, architect, poet, dramatist. His chief work was in his construction of the theatre. The Arena Golgoni, a building in Florence with a chequered story, is described, as it has been chosen by Mr. Gordon Craig to be a school of the art of the theatre. He is waiting for "the courageous capitalist" to make this ideal a reality.

AERIAL WAR—OR NONE?

THE aerial battleship is described in *MacArthur's* by Carl Dienstbach and T. R. MacVeehen. The writers declare that the strength and stability of the *Zeppe-lins* are not a matter of theory or belief, but demonstrated facts. They will develop double or treble the speed of the ship in the water, driven by engines of less than two per cent. of the power of the steamer, and they will be built at within fifteen per cent. of the cost and time needed for a first-class ocean liner. The writers say:—

A new machine of war has arrived. It will be a ship as large and eventually much larger than present ocean battleships. It will fight from the height of a mile above the earth, and will manoeuvre, during battle, at a rate of sixty or sixty-five miles an hour. In this way they can direct an absolutely certain fire upon the earth, while they are themselves practically out of danger.

"THE END OF LAND WAR."

The zone of safety is about 1,050 yards above the surface of the earth, beyond the range of the military rifle. Artillery has not yet been developed to reach a point higher than 1,200 yards. Even specially adapted guns could easily be evaded by the rapid, birdlike movements of the airship:—

On the other hand, nothing alive on the ground can escape the fire of an airship. It will be armed with rapid-fire guns, carrying shells, but its chief reliance in fighting infantry or cavalry will be upon the machine rifle. With this weapon it can turn a stream of four hundred bullets a minute on any troops within two miles, exactly as a man turns the stream of a garden hose against a tree. Its gunners can see any object on the ground with a perfect clearness, impossible of realisation by any one who has not flown in a balloon.

THE AIR BATTLESHIP.

It means the end of artillery and cavalry, and the end of land war as we now know it. The writers observe:—

A ship the length of the steamer *Mauretania*—that is 700 feet long—can quite certainly be expected within the next few years. Such an airship would have a total displacement or lifting power of 125 tons. She could cruise to any part of Europe from Germany, and return, without landing, at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour; and remain three quarters of the time in the battle position of 1,050 yards. Properly hush-hiding her track, she could remain in the air for more than a week, probably two, without securing more supplies. She could also devote at least twenty tons to arms and ammunition.

This ship would have a secondary battery of ten machine guns, with an average supply of two hours' ammunition for each gun. This would protect her amply, for any rush made by aeroplanes would occupy but a few minutes at most. Coming at least a mile a minute, they would not be in range more than two or three minutes, and the expenditure of machine rifle ammunition would be very small in that time. The secondary battery, then, would take half of the twenty tons' weight. The rest could be allowed for the heavy, rapid-fire guns, whose fire would be directed against the enemy's airships and their ammunition.

Add to these enormous advantages the fact that airships are cheap:—

The present cost of Germany's army is over 20,000,000 dols. a year. It has 600,000 men in active service, and 1,200,000 reserves. A fleet of 500 airships could be maintained for 15,000,000 dols. a year, and 100 new ships added annually for 25,000,000 dols.

WAR: A DUEL BETWEEN ENEMIES, NOT PEOPLES.

The revolution in the art of war is thus described:—

Up to the present time war has been a conflict of armed populations. It has now to be a duel between fighting machines, operated by trained experts. The number of individuals involved in war was greatly reduced by this change, and it becomes an almost negligible fraction of the population, with the still more concentrated and terrible fighting machine that has appeared. This means the end of the military world as we have known it. National power is no longer to be determined on the mass of fighting males. It becomes a great struggle of intellect, dependent directly on marvellous progress in the mechanical arts and national wealth. The effect of the coming of barbaric and semi-barbaric populations is to cover us in a comment. Russia and Asia are put in check, postponed at the threat of the Yellow Peril is postponed, and even Asia is forever.

ENGLAND: UNPREPARED.

The effect on the mistress of the seas is shortly stated:—

The greatest apprehension naturally exists in England, a nation whose strength has centred ever and for centuries in the physical barriers of the sea. With the opening of the highway of the air for warships, for commerce, and the position of the great land on which this land across the earth by the power of her navy, is sufficiently changed. The development of aerial navigation finds her utterly unprepared. Her experience with dirigibles has amounted to nothing, as is shown.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

España Moderna has an article on Spanish Naval Power, sketching its rise and fall, a somewhat favourite subject with Spaniards during the past few years.

In the thirteenth century the Catalonian ships frequented the ports of the Levant, Egypt, and Berber, and in the sixteenth century Spain was the first mercantile power of the world. More than one thousand ships constituted her merchant marine, and no other nation could equal it. The Republic of Holland did not exist, England did not dream of ruling the seas until the reign of Elizabeth; France neglected the navy that had been created by the great Minister, Colbert; and only Portugal could vie with Spain in navigation. The naval power of Spain lasted during the whole of the sixteenth century.

Soon after the disaster of the invincible Armada the navy commenced to decline rapidly, in spite of the efforts of Philip III. English and Dutch ships crossed the seas, continually molesting commerce, capturing galleons that came from America, and constantly menacing Spanish dominions in the East and West Indies. Spain possessed excellent building yards, abundant wood, iron, resin, etc., for the building of ships, but many causes prevented the growth of her mercantile marine.

Various protective rules in connection with shipping also had the effect of retarding possible development, and trade steadily went into the hands of foreigners, until at length Spain was relegated to a position of inferiority.

CAN WE TRESPASS IN THE AIR?

A LEGAL POSER FOR AEROPLANISTS.

In the *North American Review* for July, Mr. Lyttleton Fox discusses a question of the first importance, viz., have airships and aeroplanes a right of way through the upper air, or can the owner of the land prohibit trespassing upon all the air strata that lie between him and the fixed stars? Mr. Lyttleton Fox says truly:—

As soon as the navigation of the air becomes common, the question as to the legal right of the aeronaut to fly across the land of his neighbours will require immediate decision. Most American aeronauts have assumed that the upper air constitutes a sort of public highway through which any one is at liberty to pass, as is now the case in Germany and Switzerland, where the matter is regulated by special statute.

In England the law speaks with uncertain voice. There have been cases in courts touching upon this question of aerial trespass, but they do not raise the exact point.

TRESPASS BY A FIXED SIGN.

Of the two cases quoted by Mr. Lyttleton Fox, the first is nearly a hundred years old, and was raised by the trespass of an advertisement on a fixed sign:—

The earliest case in the books, that of *Pickering v. Ridd* (4 Campbell, 210), was decided in 1815. Ridd nailed a sign to a tree upon his land in such a way that the end of the sign projected slightly over the garden of his neighbour, Pickering. Pickering sued Ridd for trespass. Lord Ellenborough decided that it was no trespass. His decision, so far as it affects the right to maintain a fixed projection or encroachment over the land of one's neighbour, has been repeatedly overruled both in England and this country. Indeed, the law is well established to the contrary.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S DICTUM.

His Lordship's opinion is noteworthy, however, because it clearly anticipated the question which would arise in the case of an aeronaut. "I do not think," he says, "it is a trespass to interfere with the column of air superincumbent upon the close. . . . Nay, if this board overhanging the plaintiff's garden be a trespass, it would follow that an aeronaut is liable to an action of trespass *quare clausum fregit* at the suit of the occupier of every field over which his balloon passes in the course of his voyage. Whether the action may be maintained cannot depend upon the length of time for which the superincumbent air is invaded."

TRESPASS BY A FLYING BULLET.

The second case is somewhat nearer the point at issue. It was raised by a dispute as to whether bullets had a right of way through the air. This was the case of *Kenyon v. Hart*, in which the defendant fired a bullet from outside of the complainant's boundary-line and killed a bird within, so that both bird and bullet came down on the complainant's land. The Court indicated in its opinion (by Lord Blackburn) that if the huntsman had missed, and the bullet had sped across the complainant's land without striking, it would have been inclined to hold, with Lord Ellenborough, that no trespass had been committed.

NO TRESPASS IN THE UPPER AIR.

Summing up, Mr. Lyttleton Fox is of opinion—
that in all cases where the invasion does not occur within the reasonable scope of effective possession, the courts will incline

to regard the foregoing case as controlling, and will hold that no trespass is committed. This does not mean that an aeronaut may pass within a few feet of the surface of another's land or buildings without the commission of a trespass, because any passage so close as to cause offence or apprehension would be an interference with such possession. But a passage at such a height as to preclude the idea of substantial injury would be lawful.

CURIOUS CONTRACTING FOR THE NAVY.

A STAFF correspondent writes in *Cassier's* on the new British destroyers. The writer makes singular allegations about the Admiralty methods of seeking tenders. He enlarges on the exceptional delicacy of the skill required for making destroyers. He says that at the instigation of the political leaders, inquiries were sent broadcast to practically all the builders on the Admiralty list, inviting them to send in tenders for the new vessels. Tenders ranged from £95,000 to £125,000.

In this case the complaint is not against the firms who tendered, but against the use which the Admiralty made of the tenders. First of all, certain modifications involving extra expenditure, which is estimated to amount to about £4,000 a boat, were made by the Admiralty, and then the lowest prices were accepted for a considerable proportion of the sixteen vessels—nine, to be exact. The Admiralty afterwards proceeded to barter with the other firms who had tendered. It was claimed that the prices they asked were too high. The Admiralty, therefore, at one and the same time required the price to be reduced while making certain alterations which involved extra expenditure. In the circumstances the prices were cut down. It is not known to what extent reductions were finally made, nor the motives which led these particular firms to agree to this extraordinary procedure. The bare fact is, however, common property that the tenders were greatly reduced.

The writer confidently hopes that this system of business will be abandoned as not creditable to a Government department, or, in fact, to any firm of good standing:—

It is entirely contrary to established business principle to communicate the low tenders submitted by some firms to the firms who have asked a higher price and demand that the latter shall reduce their charges to the same level as the former.

The writer remarks on the growth of the destroyer during a few years from 250 tons to about 1,000 tons. The German Admiralty is not imitating this policy.

"AUSTRALIANS OUTCLASSED" ALL ROUND.

SIR HOME GORDON'S paper in *Badminton* on Australian bowlers reads strangely in the light of more recent events. The writer says that in the first Test Match at Birmingham the Australians were outclassed in every department. Their batting was wretched; in fielding they were not to be compared with our men. The bowling did, however, retain a reasonably good standard. The writer goes on:—

Mr. Armstrong is far the best Australian bowler. When he was here before, he overdid the off-ball theory, until his deliveries became an abuse of the patience of the spectator. Now he bowls slowish medium, dead on the wicket, combined with absolutely unimpeachable length. He does a lot with the ball, gives no indication of what he is doing, and always has that beautiful length. It is as good as that of Blythe, and no English batsman has yet treated him lightly.

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN INDIA.

MR. J. D. REES, M.P., writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, seems to think that Mr. Keir Hardie and Sir Henry Cotton's son, who edits *India*, are more or less morally responsible for the assassinations. He declares that :—

If the Government of India at all resembles the picture given of it by Mr. Keir Hardie, I think the people of India would be quite right to stick at very little in attaining independence. The point is that the administration is blackened, that the agitation may be justified, that public men shrink from the results of the mendacious and malicious misrepresentation of the British Government in India, and that it is for them practically to dissociate themselves from political assassination by ceasing to denounce a Government which they know to be honest and efficient.

I do not advocate abortive prosecutions, but I do urge that the public should be informed in this country, and that public opinion should condemn in more unequivocal manner those whose acts and deeds, intentionally or unintentionally, subsidise the forces of disloyalty and sedition.

THE NATIVE QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *Edinburgh Review* is opposed to Mr. Schreiner's claim for justice for the coloured people. The reviewer says :—

The British Parliament, as Mr. Schreiner himself is never tired of repeating, is peculiarly bound to see that the natives of South Africa, who have had no voice in framing the new Constitution, should not lose by it any of their existing rights, or safeguards against oppression. But in the first place it is not true that the natives lose any practical right which they had before. No doubt in the Cape there was no legal impediment to a native sitting in Parliament; in practice, however, it was out of the question. It is not a practical right at the Cape now, and if the abstract right had been allowed to remain in the Constitution, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies, at least, and probably also Natal, would have almost unanimously refused to accept union. Was it worth while sacrificing union for a valueless expression of abstract right?

As to the franchise, the Cape natives are no worse off than before, retaining it on exactly the same terms as their white fellow-citizens; indeed, it may be argued that they are in a slightly better position, for whereas formerly their franchise could have been taken away by a bare majority in the Cape Parliament, in the Union Parliament of one hundred and sixty-one members, where the Cape representatives, apart from the eight Senators specially appointed by the Government in Council, will number fifty-nine, a majority of two-thirds is required to take it away. Sir Lewis Mitchell, one of the delegates, and an old Cape Colonial, has recently gone so far as to assert that the outside number voting against the Cape native franchise in the Union Parliament would be scarcely more than far from being a two-thirds majority that it is an actual minority. That the natives in the other provinces will not be represented is merely a continuation of the existing practice and is not surprising. Here again it is essential to remember the views of the white colonists.

THE *State* (South Africa) inquires, why does white emigration from South Africa continue? and answers, because of native competition. Native labour is specially developed by Government assistance, and poor whites are consequently increasing in number. The remedy suggested by the writer is segregation, keeping the natives to their own reserves and allowing no one but natives to vote or acquire land in native territory, and no one but white men to vote or acquire land in white territory.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN RUSSIA.

DR. E. J. DUTTON, in the *Nineteenth Century*, gives some very interesting details as to the extent to which German influence permeates the Russian Empire :—

In every lucrative employment, public and private, from gardening and carpentering professions to the highest offices of State, Germans occupy leading positions. In the banking world especially they predominate. Again, they follow the railways, pulling up much of the track and engineering that each new line creates. Firmly in the Russian Empire as a commercial travellers' companies who were born in Russia, are conversant with the language and manners of the people, and can extend the business. In this way every new district, every fresh country opened up by Russian railway enterprise provides a new market for German commerce and German industry. Since 1855 Great Britain has forfeited her place as Russia's best customer. Down to that year she had been buying more from the Tsar's subjects and selling them more in return than any other nation on the globe. To-day Germany's exports to Russia are double ours. By the German colonies, too, scattered over the Empire, the propaganda has been greatly furthered. In the Baltic Provinces the German minority, highly cultured and ethnically superior, has for generations ruled the aboriginal races, and ruled them after the manner of the Jesuits in Paraguay. Every centre of industry and commerce has a flourishing German community—there are 2,755 such in the Empire—with its Lutheran church and school, its clubs, and often its newspapers. In Riga and Lódz—the great industrial centres of Western Russia—one half of the population is German. In Lódz there are ten daily German newspapers; in St. Petersburg, two dailies and five weeklies; in Riga, three dailies and five weekly organs in German; in Odessa, Lihon, Reval, two papers every day. There are 503 churches in Russia in which divine service is conducted in the German tongue, and 619 educational establishments. German theatres are relatively numerous and well managed. There are 1,700 factories and mills owned by Germans. In three western districts the Germans possess property valued at 325 million pounds sterling. The German element thus forms a social and political community within the vast Empire of which it is an integral part. And that community sometimes achieves marvellous feats in the way of setting the State machinery moving or modifying its movement.

Why Live for the Superman?

A vigorous criticism of the Nietzsche revival is contributed to the *International Journal of Ethics* by Professor Herbert L. Stewart. The chief complaint he has to make of Nietzsche is that, having denied moral obligation, he does not carry out his denial in a coherent or systematic way:

The whole hierarchy of Zoroastrian and the ideal Superman and his claim upon our moral sense, which have live only for the sake of a surmounting moral law, whoseceptions whose validity Nietzsche has himself destroyed.

He says:

The slave-morality declares that "the extreme of selfing or danger with the worst," "It is the will of Allah—the will of Allah be done." There is a content of majesty here; but to say that there is nothing more than that, but rather something magnificent in nothing to do with the religion, "It is the coming of the Superman and the Superman come."

He closes, "I will call it the thing it is—the hollowest cant of a coming age."

Portraits of actresses form the principal pictorial attraction of the *Royal*.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

BRITISH CAPITAL INVESTED ABROAD.

ONE of the silliest of the innumerable silly complaints of the Tariff Reformers is that we are being ruined by the export of British capital, and that we are being ruined by the excess of imports over exports, which represent the profits upon such exported capital.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

In the *North American Review* for July there is an interesting article by Mr. Charles F. Speare in which some interesting figures are given as to the extent to which our capital has been invested abroad. The distribution of the British investment in other countries is:—

United States and Canada	\$5,850,000,000
Africa	2,975,000,000
Asia	2,255,000,000
Australia	1,735,000,000
Europe (Continental)	1,025,000,000
South America	750,000,000

or say roughly £2,800,000,000, or about half of the whole foreign investments of the world.

OTHER FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS.

Mr. Speare says:—

I should say that the total foreign investments of the surplus investing countries of the world aggregate between 26,000,000,000 dols. and 29,000,000,000 dols. As the world's negotiable securities, according to M. Alfred Neymarck, were, in 1907, approximately 111,000,000,000 dols., it will be seen that over twenty-five per cent. of the investments of different nations is in bonds and stocks of the *outer-circle* class.

THE ANNUAL EXPORT OF CAPITAL.

It has been estimated that every year, in Europe and in the United States, the saving for investment in newly manufactured or old-established securities amounts to 2,500,000,000 dols. The nations with a surplus to invest, either at home or abroad, in their rank are: United States, 600,000,000 dols.; Great Britain, 450,000,000 dols.; France, 400,000,000 dols.; Germany, 300,000,000 dols.; Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, 250,000,000 dols.; Austria-Hungary, 160,000,000 dols.; Russia, 160,000,000 dols.; Italy, 100,000,000 dols.; Spain and Portugal, 60,000,000 dols.; and Norway and Sweden, 40,000,000 dols.

ITS RISKS AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

Germany is the most adventurous investor. France the least disposed to invest in anything but Government securities:—

France has 75 per cent. of her investment in fixed income-bearing securities; Great Britain, 35 per cent.; Germany, 25 per cent.; and the United States, 38 per cent. Inversely, the proportion in fluctuating income attracting American capital is 62 per cent.; of Germany, 75 per cent.; British, 65 per cent.; and of French capital only 25 per cent.

One aspect of this international investment of capital bears on the political side of it. The effect of American capital in the Latin-American countries is certainly powerful for peace. France could almost dictate, if she wished, the political policies of half a dozen European countries the bulk of whose debt she holds.

Great as is the power of capital invested abroad to-day, it is as nothing to what it will be when the duty of using the financial boycott for the prevention of international war is fully recognised.

CABLE CRUSOES.

INCIDENT to the development of the submarine cable there have been planted all round the world little colonies of cablemen. These manipulators of the nervous system of the planet have developed a magazine of their own, called *The Zodiac*; or, *the Cableman's Paper*. It is described as an amateur publication, run by cablemen, and circulates wherever there are cablemen. It is now in its third year. It describes with much vivacity and fun the recreations and adventures of the isolated groups. One number gives a thrilling account of the siege of the cablemen at Bolinao, in the Philippines, when the station was beset by rebel Filipinos before the American War brought the Islands under the Stars and Stripes. Another gives a very vivid picture of the "Robinson Crusoes" of the cable who are stationed on Midway Island:—

This island has risen from insignificance to a place of great importance in the civilised world in general, and of strategic value to the United States in particular. It is purely a relay station, passing messages each way on the line, and is a link in the Submarine Cable System extending from San Francisco to Shanghai, *via* Honolulu, Midway, Guam, and Manila. Consequently messages from all parts of the Orient for all parts of the United States, and *vice versa*, pass under the hands of the operator on the lonely isle in mid-Pacific.

The Cable Company have erected commodious buildings and comfortable accommodation. The surface of the Island is composed of coral sand of blinding whiteness. Soil is being brought by ship-load, and mixed with the sand, and gradually grass and garden vegetables are being grown. To protect them from the swarm of caterpillars, chickens have been introduced, who are devouring these intruders. It is an almost ideal climate, the temperature nearly stationary all the year round, ranging from 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, with about ten degrees difference between night and day. Water is supplied by wind-mill pumps. The solitude of such islands must be appreciably relieved by the arrival of *The Zodiac*.

"THE COMING OF NETBALL."

Fry's Magazine, which is full of seasonal sports, describes under the above heading the development of a game which has made extraordinary progress during the last year or so. It is thus described:—

There are nine players a side—a full back, three halves, and five forwards—and the object of these players is to fling, throw, or punch a Rugby ball into a large net, with a circular mouth a yard in diameter, which is attached to the top of a pole 11ft. 6ins. in height. About 12ft. from the back touch-line at each end of the pitch such a net is hung corresponding to the goal-posts of ordinary football. The field of play must not be less than 50yds. or more than 100yds. in length; or less than 30yds. or more than 50yds. in width; and the game, correctly played, is very similar to Rugby, save that in netball the ball must not be kicked, nor is there any "scrum." The time of play is usually from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes each way. A referee and two line-men are required. In the course of the game the ball is thrown or knocked along by the hand, or passed from player to player. When a player is holding the ball he can be "collared," and if unable to get the ball away it is called "a locked ball," and play is recommenced by the referee bouncing the ball.

DISEASES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: AND LORD HUGH CECIL AS DOCTOR.

THE *Dublin Review* contains a paper by Lord Hugh Cecil which he delivered before the Westminster Catholic Dining Society, on the Diseases of the House of Commons. He mentions the evil of obstruction and the evil of the empty House. Government statements, such as the Budget or the Navy Estimates, are always very well attended; so are the field days whereon fixed, pitched battle takes place. But speeches used to be very much longer and more thorough on such occasions than they are to-day. In debates of grievances, the Government was formerly called to account by the House as by a superior. Now Members approach the Government "very much in the way that a person in some Oriental country may bring his grievance before the Pasha and seek for redress." The Government is now supreme.

DECAY OF DELIBERATION AND OF PERSUASION.

The real debates for deliberation are ill-attended, and are cut short by the guillotine. "Deliberation has sunk into a subordinate position altogether. There is no room for persuasion. That is the source of all the House of Commons' diseases. The function of persuasion is steadily diminishing, and it is diminishing because there is no one to persuade."

A JUDGMENT OF THE PRESS.

Lord Hugh goes on to say that if deliberation in the true sense of the word does not take place in the House of Commons, it will take place nowhere:—

In the country it is chiefly conducted by the Press, who are largely the exponents of wealthy interests. We are but at the beginning of a development in that direction, which is sure to go further. The Press will speak the mind of a certain number of wealthy people who can start or buy newspapers with a political object in view. Discussion by the Press cannot be so disinterested, nor at such close quarters, and is never so candid as discussion in an assembly, where people are face to face and bring one another to book.

THE PEERS INSUFFICIENT.

This abandoned function of the House of Commons, Lord Hugh Cecil says, no one else can perform. Not the House of Lords, for, he says:—

The House of Lords is for legislative purposes seriously handicapped by having so great a preponderance of one party; and it is also hindered from entering upon any strictly financial issue.

A remedy which he believes to be of certain value is to establish some proportional representation. He does not expect formally organised groups to prevail during his lifetime, but he desires that there should be in each Party a persuadable element. The moment there was a persuadable element, the House of Commons would begin to take itself seriously.

WHY THE ENGLISH ARE GREAT.

It would be necessary to abandon the idea that if the Government are put in a minority on any question, however insignificant, it assumes the dimensions

of a serious Parliamentary disaster. In his concluding remarks Lord Hugh says:—

I do plead for government by discussion. I am quite sure that what makes England a great country is that English people believe in liberty; and liberty cannot be upheld without government by discussion, and by free discussion. If I were asked to state in a sentence why the English people have attained to their world-wide greatness, I should say it is because they believe in liberty and do not believe in equality. That is why they can govern so different races and harmonise a complex colonial system with all the developments of modern times. But if we lose government by discussion we lose the apparatus of liberty, and we imperil liberty itself. To save it we must influence opinion.

PREPARING CHILDREN FOR PARENTAGE.

IN THE HOME AND AT SCHOOL.

JOHN RUSSELL, M.A., Headmaster of the Hampstead School of the King Alfred School Society, writes sensibly and well in the July number of *Eugenics* on the question, "Can the School Prepare for Parenthood?" Mr. Russell thinks the groundwork of such preparations should be laid by parents themselves. But the schoolmaster should help. He says:—

In the relation of man to woman it is the determining factor—for it is the foundation of the noblest (as of the basest) human intimacies, and the source, not only of fatherhood and motherhood, but of the weal and woe of the world.

This great truth need not for ever be in the mouth, but it must come to be felt by our boys and girls of all classes, and not as a truth only but as an inspiration. It must be taught everywhere with the earnestness of a religion—in the immediate interest of cleaner minds and personal chastity, but above all in the ultimate interest of happier marriages and healthier children.

Sex-troubles (so life in every class of society) are largely the result of the dishonour in which sex-truths are generally held, of the ignorance which prevails of the whole truth, and of the irreverence with which the half truth is generally communicated. The quality of the nation (in body and soul) will never be what it might be till this irreverent dishonour gives way to reverent honour. That consummation can only be effected by the vigilant safeguarding of our children from all irreverence, and by a fearless honesty of statement in answer to their natural enquiries.

Both safeguarding and truth-telling must begin in early childhood. Before he is ten, a boy's imagination may be smothered for his whole life. He may afterwards become a good man, but there will always be a shadow on his happiness. Evil sex-communications of some sort are almost inevitable (with girls perhaps less than with boys) and it is the part of wisdom to anticipate them. With foundations well and truly laid in the home, the task of the school in respect of sex-knowledge will be much lightened.

And one of the strongest arguments for education in sex, as for education in all other elements of a noble life, is just this—that the devil to use the old phrase is always busy and ready, and will fill the soul with his lies unless we can get our truth in before him. You tell me that by opening the eyes of my child to the holy mystery of sex, I am yielding the devil place! I answer in solemn seriousness that it is the only hope I have of keeping the devil at bay.

A SHORT clear summary survey of the present state of New Testament criticism, in terms accessible to the lay reader and likely to be much appreciated by him, is given in *The Interpreter* by Professor Allan Menzies, Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of St. Andrews.

HOW ENGLAND TREATS INDIAN STUDENTS.

AN IMPEACHMENT BY AN INDIAN STUDENT.

IN M. Chandra Pal's magazine, *Saigra*, No. 8, an Indian Graduate in England, writes a series of articles on the advantages and disadvantages of England as a place of study for Indians. He says England is by no means so useful a place to study in as Germany, France or the United States. England has no system in her education, and its methods want a complete remodelling. England uses old world methods and adheres to obsolete appliances. America and Germany are progressive, England is falling away. But England is not even as free and as hospitable as the other countries. The Indian Graduate says:—

Every Englishman—the commonest!—treats you as you a slave, and treats you as an inferior. On the first day you in the streets, calling you "blackie" and "are you" and when you go in the "tube" or on a bus, everyone tells you as if to say you had no business there. "Look at that nigger" (pointing at your face, make faces at you and insult you while you are quietly walking. A number of landladies strongly object to have Indians, and refuse them. In many a family it has happened that immediately those families have received an Indian "paying guest," their friends have ceased to call upon them because there is a "black man" in the house. Certainly a "family" suffers in the estimation of its neighbours when it receives that inferior being, that half creature, the Indian.

Contrast with this the treatment he receives in France, Germany, and in America. In France, he is fairly free from "colour prejudice." The Frenchman is so polite, treats you at once at home with him, and is always anxious to please. He is naturally not very anxious to make you feel that you are standing before a superior, as the Englishman does. He is perhaps not so conscious of the fact that you belong to a conquered race. All this increases your self-respect immensely. There is no India Office to shadow you, no Anglo-Indian to embitter your feelings, no "yellow press" to write a word about you. The same in Germany, where a German would come with you two hundred paces to show you the way before you do not understand his language and cannot take his directions. In America there is colour prejudice, but only against the Negroes. To the people of India, the Americans are kind. They are anxious to please them, to make them feel what a good and a great people they are.

The moral he draws is that England is the last place to which an Indian father should send his son for education.

LAJPAT RAI DENOUNCING CASTE.

MR. LAJPAT RAI, who has just vindicated his fair fame before the law courts of India, continues to the *Modern Reviewer* a vehement denunciation of caste. He says:—

There can be no denying the fact that the caste system of the Hindu caste system is the bane of Hindu society. It is a great barrier in the way of the social and moral progress of the Hindus. It confronts them at every step, and it is the speed with which, otherwise, the nation would rise to the heights of national solidarity. The caste system divides the Hindus into "depressed classes," and the "depressed classes" as the "depressed classes" is nothing short of a disgrace to our humanity, a source of social and moral feeling of social affinity. It is useless to hope that the depressed classes will ever rise to the level of the community as they are. The only way to bring about the co-operation of a whole community is by the co-operation of the depressed classes with the community.

He goes on to declare that the present arrangement is a cruel and unjust one, economically and politically unsound, offering occasion to the Mohammedans to claim a larger representation than they numerically deserve.

From every point of view, whether that of humanity, justice or fairness, or that of soundness of the present duty of the so-called highest Hindu caste to give a fair representation to their members of the "low castes" and to those who are as well as intellectually. We are living in a democratic age. The tendencies of democracy are towards the leveling down of all inequalities. That there are forces working amongst us which will sooner or later demand an attack on caste is patent to all far-sighted people.

He proceeds to argue that the Vedic literature, which formed the original sources of Hindu religion, provides no justification for the treatment given by high caste Hindus today to the low caste; and, addressing the educated castes, he says:—

Your intolerance towards the lower castes of Hindus is being repudiated by the latter turning their backs on you. Mohammedanism and Christianity are extending their arms to embrace them, and millions are turning away from the truthness of the lower classes of Hindus to accept the hospitality of non-Hindu religions and social systems. It is a tragedy of sentiment that has so far prevented the oppressed classes of Hindus from deserting Hinduism *in toto*. Sentiments are, however, melting away before the matter-of-fact civilization of the West.

AGED INDIA TO INFANT EUROPE.

IN the *Ceylon National Review* Mrs. Boole contrasts Indian thought and Western science. She writes with a high scorn of the rosy science of the West, which has, according to her showing, owed its vitality and deepest secrets to the hoary wisdom of the East. She says:—

I wish you Hindus would tell yourselves that European civilisation is a very young child, who wears a paper uniform which he calls "Education," and a toy trumpet which he calls "Progress," and a trust in us which he calls "Morals," which I believe he sometimes will let us get our own people will take for granted and in a critical letter which he calls "Science," which you helped him to make out of no doubt have made it, and which he does not understand, and which is beyond the fact that he can give us others of "Science," and a dangerous alliance which he has made with us, and which we do not know how to break and which he calls a "Military System" (1); it will probably explain in his hands and in our hands, and in the hands of his children, as are all healthy children.

She only wishes that it were possible for England and America in these feverish, neurotic days to have in every school a competent teacher of "the art of sheathing the mind to prevent the shedding of force."

THE main drainage system of London, its history and geography, are interestingly described in the *Engineering Review*. The writer remarks on the failure of the many attempts made during the last forty or fifty years to use London's sewage in agriculture. One proposal suggested the manufacture of alcohol therefrom.

ENGLAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO CHRISTENDOM.

A TRIBUTE BY DR. HARNACK.

THE *Contemporary Review* publishes the address which Dr. Harnack delivered before the English pastors on their recent visit to Berlin. It is entitled "International and National Christian Literature." It is chiefly remarkable for the graceful compliment which Dr. Harnack pays to the influence of English writers and thinkers upon the Universal Church.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

The following tribute will be read with equal gratification and surprise:—

If the question is raised as to who—leaving aside the ecclesiastical institutions—created the spiritual unity of the Middle Ages, to whom is the chief credit due, I answer without hesitation: England. The great triple constellation, Bede, Boniface, and Alcuin, represents the concrete effective theology and the religious culture of the time. Rome in the seventh century was not in a position directly to offer the gifts of civilisation and theological culture to the peoples whom she influenced; but in the Green Island and in Great Britain after the coming of Augustine of Canterbury, work was carried on with such devotion that already about the year 700 the metropolis of theological science and antiquarian knowledge, so far as such then existed, was in Great Britain. Thence Charlemagne was supported by Alcuin and others; they created the college at Tours; they revived Augustine; and their effectiveness endures to the present day, for it may be said that the letters which we now write and print are those which, after the barbarism of the Merovingian period, were fashioned in the school of Alcuin according to the best examples of antiquity. We write to-day in Alcuin's characters. To Englishmen who came to the Continent is due what the Middle Ages possessed of science, intellectual vigour, and alertness.

A TRIBUTE TO WICLIF.

Still later in the history of Europe Dr. Harnack finds evidence of English influence. He says:—

There is really only one statesman in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and again he is found in England, in the person of Wiclif, who exercised a most energetic direct influence upon the Bohemian Movement, and indirectly through this and other channels also upon us. If we ask, what is the greatest national movement of pre-Reformation times, contending with that internationality which no longer sufficed, the answer must again be that the greatest national movement within Christendom before the Reformation is the English Movement under Wiclif, since this had certain not inconsiderable international consequences for the whole of Western Christianity.

THE WORK OF THE ENGLISH DEISTS.

The third great English influence on international religious thought to which Dr. Harnack bears testimony was that of the English Deists of the seventeenth century:—

We cannot here discuss how this originated in English political and social relations; it is a simple fact that these men, of whom but a few were of the first rank, but very many of the second, have changed the spiritual (*geistig*) face of Europe. The English theosophy, the movement of *Aufklärung* proceeding from England in the second half of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, worked as a unity, and as a penetrating ferment, upon the educated society of Europe. The *Aufklärung* of the eighteenth century is in its modern and valuable issues far less conditioned by Voltaire than by the English Deists, whose writings were copiously translated into

German and are an essential condition of our Rationalism and our *Aufklärung*; they created at that time among Christian men the consciousness of a spiritual depth mediated by God. Not until Jean Jacques Rousseau did the significance and influence of the English Deists cease to be the first in Western Europe.

WHICH IS THE RICHEST NATION IN EUROPE?

In the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. F. A. Ogg treats of the serious condition of Germany's finances. He attributes it entirely to the antiquated fiscal arrangements of the Empire. Germany itself is sound at the core. It is quite able to support an increased taxation. Since the founding of the Empire thirty-eight years ago the progress of population, industry and wealth has been absolutely unparalleled in Europe:—

The wealth of the Empire is piling up at a rate unknown in any other of the principal European nations. Herr Dernburg, the Colonial Secretary, estimates the increase during the two decades, 1884-1904, at 30,000,000,000 marks, and even the Social Democratic organ *Forwards* accepts the figure without protest. At the conclusion of a recent investigation of the financial status of the world-Powers of to-day, Herr Sydow declared that "those who say that Great Britain and France are wealthier countries than Germany consider as still existing a state of affairs which prevailed in the past, but which scarcely exists in the present." In a lately published volume upon the wealth of leading nations Herr Steimmann-Bucher affirms that while Germans were taught formerly to believe that Great Britain's national wealth amounted to 250,000,000,000 marks, and that of Germany to 200,000,000,000, at present the figure for Great Britain is 300,000,000,000 marks, and that for Germany 350,000,000,000. After critical examination of these estimates Professor Dellbrück gives them also the weight of his authority.

WHICH IS THE MOST HEAVILY TAXED PER HEAD?

According to this, with its greater wealth Germany has at the same time lighter taxation. The writer says:—

The German is to-day less heavily taxed than the Englishman, the Frenchman, the American, or the Italian. Per capita estimates prepared last year by the Kaiser's Ministry of Finance are: Great Britain, 95.80 marks; France, 82.70; the United States, 80.80; Italy, 48.40; Germany, 48.17; Austria-Hungary, 41.70. The disparity between the tax-burdens of Germany and Great Britain is especially notable. Local taxation in the latter is two and a half times what it is in the former. British income taxes range from 9d. to 1s. in the pound, German from 3d. to 6d. The British tax upon drink (the highest in the world) is estimated at 17s. 5d. per capita; the German is 4s. 5d. The per capita for tobacco in Great Britain is 6s. 2d.; in Germany, 1s. 5d. According to the German Minister of Finance the British inheritance tax is nineteen times the per capita rate of that established in Germany in 1900. Germany's national debt is large, yet it imposes a burden of only 255 marks per capita, as against a similar quota of 205 in Austria-Hungary, 206 in Great Britain, 307 in Italy, and 621 in France; and a much larger proportion of it is represented by productive investments than in any of these other nations.

Sir R. Giffen in the *Quarterly Review* gives another account. He says, "England is no longer the only rich country in the world. The United States has both more population and more wealth, France is not far behind us, while Germany is about equal with France in wealth and has fifty per cent. more people."

JESUS OR CHRIST.

By MR. G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE Rev. Mr. Roberts started in the *Hilbert Journal* for June a discussion as to whether the Christian world is doing right in identifying Jesus with Christ. He himself takes very strongly the negative position. Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Professor J. H. Moulton replied in the July number. A special supplement is to be devoted to the discussion of this subject, in which Bishops and Jesuits are to discuss it from every point of view.

Mr. Chesterton's article is very characteristic. He says:—

The whole of Mr. Roberts's contention is ultimately this: that when we look, so to speak, through the four windows of the Evangelists at this mysterious figure, we see there a recognisable Jew of the first century, with the traceable limitations of such a man. Now, this is exactly what we do not see. If we must put the thing profanely and without sympathy, what we see is this: an extraordinary being, who would not have seemed so mad in one century as another, who makes a vague and vast claim to divinity, who constantly contradicts himself, who imposes impossible commands, who, where he seems wrong to us, would certainly have seemed equally wrong to anybody else; who, where he seems specially right to us, is often in tune with matters not ancient but modern, such, for instance, as the adoration of children. For some of his utterances men might fairly call him a madman; for others, men long centuries afterwards might justly call him a madman's prophet. But what nobody can possibly call him is Galilean of the time of Tiberius.

Mr. Chesterton, from his catholic point of view, is willing to make an admission to Mr. Roberts as follows:—

That the Jesus of the Gospels is not enough for all human purposes; that we need more codification and science in our morals than so poetic a vision can give to us—agree with him at once. I do not know what deduction he draws; the deduction I draw is that Jesus left on earth not only four lives of Himself, but also a Church and a Catholic tradition. If Jesus means the Gospels and Christ means the Church, and if Mr. Roberts chooses to put it in the form that we need Christ in addition to Jesus, I have no quarrel with him there.

But he vehemently dissents in nearly everything else from Mr. Roberts:—

Mr. Roberts's complaint that Jesus does not mention debtors and creditors or the slave-system is utterly absurd when taken in connection with the nature of the Gospels. He might as well object that the Lord's Prayer is entirely silent on the subject of a Second Chamber, the duty of doctors in time of plague, the art of Botticelli, the advisability of reading novels, and the use of tobacco. The Lord's Prayer is, in shape and purpose, a short prayer. The Gospel of St. Luke is, in shape and purpose, a short account of such sayings and doings of Jesus as a particular person happened to remember. As I have already said, I agree that this leaves the Gospel Jesus too shallow to be all-sufficient; that is the argument for a Church. But the same brevity and obscurity which make it a little odd at the time His doctrines make it mere impudent nonsense to talk of His limitations.

Mr. Chesterton sums up his estimate of Jesus as follows:—

If I take it for granted (as most modern people do) that Jesus of Nazareth was one of the ordinary teachers of men, then I find Him splendid and suggestive indeed, but full of riddles and outrageous demands, by no means so workable an everyday adviser as many heathens and many Jesuits. But if I put myself hypothetically into the other attitude, the case becomes

curiously arresting and even thrilling. If I say, "Suppose the Divine did really walk and talk upon the earth, what should we be likely to think of it?" then the foundations of my mind are moved. So far as I can form any conception, I think we should see in such a being exactly the same qualities that we see in the central figure of the Gospel. I think he would seem to us extreme and violent, because he would see some further development in virtue which we do not understand. I think he would seem to us to contradict himself, because looking down on life like a map, he would see a connection between things which to us are disconnected.

Professor Moulton takes his stand chiefly upon the response of humanity to the appeal of Christ, a response which, he maintains, is more remarkable to-day than it has ever been. He says:—

But if this Jesus is to be taken as an supremely good Jew of the often time of whom we know very little, so that a human limit from whom where either he even determined Him to be a myth, how are we to explain the way the world is going after Him? The answer to that is neither Jesus nor Christ could bring Jesus Christ down an work the marvel we see today. Those who think it all too much should go and look for themselves. They would find men and women of races and cultures and languages lying prostrate before him taking hold in their different ways of this understood Jew of long ago. By an instinct that men cannot explain, they find in Him their own countryman and contemporary, the friend of their own daily life, the strength of their realised weakness. The earliest message of Christian preachers was "Jesus Christ is Lord." It is the message still, and to deny it is to throw away the only key that can unlock the mystery of the world.

IS ETERNITY THE END OF TIME?

THE relation of time and eternity is dealt with in *Mind* by J. E. McTaggart. By Eternity he means timelessness. The Eternal Present is to Mr. McTaggart only a metaphor. For the present is a time-determination, and the eternal is not in time. If, however, Time be unreal, the time-less reality, the Eternal, may itself be considered as the last stage in a series of which the preceding stages are less adequate conceptions. Mr. McTaggart applies this idea to the existence of evil, and holds that the unreality of Time admits of optimism along with recognition of the existence of evil. If Time is unreal, he says:—

I do see a possibility of showing that the timeless reality would be, I do not say unwise, by good, but very good, better than anything which we can now experience or even imagine. I do see a possibility of showing that all that ruins this goodness from us, in so far as it is human—is the illusion of time. And I do see a possibility of showing that the different representations which appear to us as the time series are in such an order that those which appear as later are the more adequate, and the last only infinitely really others from the timeless reality. In that case we must look on the Eternal as the end of Time; and on Time as essentially the process by which we reach to the Eternal and its perfection.

MADAME BRADA (Comtesse Puliga) publishes in the July numbers of *La Revue* the two first of a series of articles on England and the English. In the first number she deals with Women's Suffrage, and gives an account of the different Suffrage Societies; in the mid-monthly number the article deals with the smart set, etc.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PLEA FOR THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

UNDER the innocent title of "Literary Aspects of the Old Testament," Dr. William Barry in the *Dublin Review* puts forward a plea which will certainly impress the Protestant mind. He is careful to say that he speaks under correction. He asks very pointedly, how ought Catholics, eager for the conversion of England, to judge and deal with the Authorised Version? He says that "if the English-speaking universe ever is baptised into the sacrament of unity, English it will remain as before." It will not come without its treasures. And "of all that has been said or sung in English from Chaucer downwards, the Bible is chief and crown."

THE BIBLE AND THE PEOPLE.

The process of assimilation between the people and the Book has been going on nearly four centuries. The writer considers the conclusion unassailable, "England has its Bible in the only form that is likely to be accepted when one-third of the human race will have learned its language, and taken over its civilisation. We cannot offer them anything better in the shape of literature, no, nor by many degrees so good." He says:—

My contention is only that the Bible holds a place in the world-wide literature of England from which it cannot be ousted, and that in the problem of conversion so momentous a fact demands more notice than it has hitherto received.

The writer goes on to ask of the people:—

Shall Holy Scripture be given to them or withheld? Tomorrow the elements of education will be universal; literature in our schools is even now winning the upper hand over catechism; and I ask whether the inspired volume is to be a dead letter, sacrificed to Wordsworth and Tennyson at the best, or to current verses on a level with magazine-writing? Literature, says Carlyle, should be a Bible. Excellent, but have we not in the Bible our grandest literature?

Dr. Barry reiterates that he speaks under correction and with stammering lips, but he thinks that there are strong precedents favourable to a policy of assimilation or reconciliation. He thinks there is no reason why another tongue spoken throughout the Empire, to which the Roman was a province, should not yield the Church as great a homage in the Scriptures translated to do her harm but now made to acknowledge her protection:—

Catholics, by recognising the English Scriptures in their permanent literary form, would have taken a long stride towards the unity in all things lawful which is a necessary condition of their acting on the English world. To an extent which many do not realise we still speak a foreign language, not understood of the people whom we address. A common Bible, itself rich with the spoils of the mother tongue—not so much a creation of its own century as incorporating all that was precious from ages far past—would be a Catholic trophy, the well of English pure and undefiled to our successors, who must put off the speech of aliens that they may the better explain the universal creed. That Bible of the Imperial race, which we regard, and justly, as hitherto the most formidable hindrance in the way of conversion, might surely be turned to a means of Catholic triumph, were we courageous enough to deal with it as the fathers dealt with Greek wisdom and the Popes with Northern customs and usages.

Here indeed is progress.

THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM.

THE END OF THE OLD PACIFICISM.

M. REINACH contributes to the *Forum* for July a very thoughtful and instructive article upon the passing of the old peace propaganda and the dawn of the new internationalism.

THE PASSING OF THE OLD IDEAL.

M. Reinach says:—

The older pacifism was purely negative in character. It looked upon war as an evil being to be combatted directly. Yet war is only the symptom of a general condition in which too great emphasis is still laid upon local interests. The barren ideal of no war, no patriotism, no local interest, has given way to a potent centripetal force. We are building up co-operation in constantly widening circles—transcending national boundaries—becoming a universal joint effort. The ideal of rest, of quiet, of not arming, of not struggling, does not arouse the age, as does the call to action. But let once internationalism be presented as the most far-reaching, the most promising action, action full of difficulties, requiring strength and devotion, and it vigorously appeals to the spirit of the age. Let us vow that this tendency shall counteract the desire to waste the inheritance of civilisation in bloody and destructive war.

THE COMING OF THE NEW.

The work of realising the new ideal is going on constantly all around us:—

World organisation is no longer an ideal, but is an accomplished fact. The foundations in international life have been laid by the slow working of economic and social causes, guided by the conscious will of man, but responding and logically expressing the deepest needs of human life. All those activities cannot be adequately protected or advanced by isolated States. There are in existence over sixty-five public international unions composed of States. Of these thirty are provided with administrative bureaux or commissions. We must realise our interdependence in practical affairs. It is through the creation of international organisations for all the interests of human life that a positive content of the feeling of a common humanity is being provided. For this purpose adequate institutions are to be created so as to take international action out of the field of resolutions and to make it a part of the realities of human life. The void which the old cosmopolitan ideal left between the individual and humanity is thus being filled up by the creation of living institutions through which the individual may gradually learn to co-operate, in many groups, with all his fellow-men. The most important fact of which we have become conscious in our generation is that the unity of the world is real.

POOR LAW REFORM.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC POINT OF VIEW.

MRS. V. M. CRAWFORD, in the *Dublin Review*, writes on the failure of the workhouse. Of the Minority of the Poor Law Commission she says: "They have been content to lay down certain broad principles which promise greater hope of diminishing pauperism in our midst than any that have as yet been presented to the British people." She says that Catholics have an immense deal at stake in these impending changes, there being quite a disproportionate number of Catholics in our workhouses. Under the Poor Law, treatment, in principle at least, has always been frankly denominational. Will the right of the parent to demand, at public expense, religious education for his child be observed when the children are transferred *en masse* to the education authorities?

THE LATE FATHER TYRRELL ON MYSTICISM.

A PATHETIC interest attaches to a paper in the *Quarterly Review* on the mystical element in religion, since it was written by Father Tyrrell, who has passed to "where beyond these voices there is peace." It is a closely packed article, containing the writer's ripest thoughts on philosophy and religion, which it is very difficult to summarise. He begins with the round assertion that what distinguishes religion from ethics is "the belief in another world and the endeavour to hold intercourse with it."

THE THREE FACTORS OF RELIGION.

After pointing out the errors of pseudo-mysticism and ecclesiasticism, he says:—

For, as the whole of life, so religion, its principal factor, is a harmony or dependent organism; and its three factors—the historic or institutional, the mystical, and the rational—correspond roughly to three stages of religious development, successive yet superposed, in the race and in the individual. First, as children or barbarians, we are timidists and traditionalists; later come personal experience, faculty, reflection on experience and tradition, and their rational combination and justification. Yet each of these elements of religion has, even in its most normal state, something antipathetic to the other two, and, if given its way, tends to rid itself of them and grow to something monstrous and deformed. Hence the call for a unifying effort to keep each and all in their proper places.

He says that religion is institutional just because it is social, and the legitimate end of institutionalism is the formation of a living, independent personality in which the common type is transfigured through and through by the character of a unique individuality.

AS SEX TO SPECIES, SO RELIGION TO GOD.

History has its rights, the reason has its rights, but a certain primacy must be conceded to the mystical over the other two. Nevertheless, the mystic needs the check of the institutional and rational element. But mysticism does not necessarily mean the disparagement of the body or of common life or of science. Of Quietism he says that the Quietism condemned by the Roman Church was the analysis, not the thing, and the Quietists, beside the errors of analysis, had provoked the hostility of the theologians, "who will more readily forgive any error than a slight on their class." On the doctrine of absolutely selfless love Father Tyrrell says beautifully, "man's higher life is the life of the Whole that lives in him, as truly as his sexual life is the life of the species that lives in him." "To be moral" an act "must proceed from our sense of identity and solidarity with the Whole, whose interests are our own deepest interests, i.e. from the pure love of God."

MERE MORALITY SOMETIMES WORSE THAN VIOLENCE.

Touching on the relation of mysticism to morality, Father Tyrrell gives short shrift to Kantian moralism—an impoverishment of religion further developed by A. Ritschl and W. Hermann. "The humanity of Kant-inspired Protestantism" is responsible for sundry bizarre reactions in favour of Ritualism, pseudo-mysticism and other mediaeval fashions. Far

from being identical, he says, the ends of religion and morality are but imperfectly harmonised. A strenuous moral life tends to become little better than a sanctified and systematic worldliness:—

If the tone of life is to be deep and noble, and not harsh and metric, it needs a strong admixture of an unending consciousness, of at least a sublimity of feeling, of the transcendent and infinite, of the darkness that was at and our tiny sphere of light. It needs that humanity to feel its infinitude, evanescence, and dependence with its world in Socrates, in the Greek tragedians, in Dante, in Shakespeare, and with it which now lies over our mortal part, and proceeds with every step of its progress. Untroubled by such humanity, morality easily becomes pharisaic, and more pharisaic in character (as Christ perceived) than vice itself.

THE IDEA OF GOD AND WHAT IT COVERS.

Father Tyrrell glances round the whole realm of theology, beginning with the idea of God. He says:—

We have at last abandoned the idea of "proving" the existence of God. It is as what religion says, the sovereign necessity of our spiritual nature, we must feel him by something stronger than a string of syllogisms. He must be given to us as the light is to our eyes or the air to our lungs. If he is not to be found in us as the necessary presupposition of our thought and action, we can safely dispense with him. What we have to do is to show men that they attain God in every breath, to teach them the mystic's habit of attention to the constant that underlies the visible elements of their consciousness.

He will allow philosophy to hold together as imperfectly complementing one another:—

deism, theism, pantheism, panentheism, polytheism, immanence, transcendence, identity, unity. Each stands for some aspect of an inaccessible truth that determines our feeling and practical attitude towards the divine, and contributes to the fullness and richness of our spiritual life.

THE CHRISTIAN FAITH—WHAT IT IS.

Father Tyrrell describes the Christian religion as one

which has grown out of what was originally a Jewish revival, and has incorporated what is best (and a good deal that is only so-called best) in the religious tradition of the whole world—a religion whose thought is occupied with the four invariable problems, God, Man, the World, and nothing but a religion that is intellectual, mystical, and rational, as well as it is multiple, optimistic yet pessimistic, transcendental yet immanent, of this world yet of the other world, a dualism yet a monism, whose ethic is at once human and religious, and yet a religion that is open in a violent, irresistible manner against the interests that may be trusted to look after their selves.

ONLY THE CHURCH THE COMPLETE BELIEVER.

The present crisis of Christianity is due to the intensification of the conflict between the three factors. And the writer says truly:—

On no one soul ever came out of all these difficult syntheses (ethical, metaphysical, mystical, and scientific) of immanence and transcendence, of ethical ends and religious ends. It is only in the Church, in the community and through the course of generations that the process goes on.

THE *Sunday at Home* is a good number. It has a paper on the religious teaching of Tennyson by Canon Beeching, and on the homes of Tennyson by Miss E. P. Weaver. There is also a sketch of Lord Wolverhampton and his home.

WHY WOLFFE FAILED TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

The record of Wolffe's Channel swim is given by Adolphe Abrahams in *Bathminton*. When Wolffe was barely four miles from the other shore, the party on board all counted confidently on his success. But an hour's hard work brought him no nearer France. One of the favourite encouragements of Wolffe was to have the bagpipes played to him from the boat:—

The last desperate effort at encouragement is comical, despite the pathos. Piper Hendry is taken into the small boat and, standing right over the swimmer, literally blows bagpipe to him. But even this stimulus is of no avail. A momentary hesitation, and Wolffe swims to the yacht, and with very little difficulty climbs on board. At 5.55 p.m. the great swim is over. Wolffe had been in the water nearly fourteen hours and had covered more than thirty miles.

He did not seem in the least exhausted; he walked below without assistance; his pulse was good; his temperature very little below normal. He was scraped, wrapped up, and in a few minutes he was asleep. He seemed to have been beaten mentally, not physically, as if at fourteen hours he reaches the limit of his endurance of monotony. "I did my best, boys," he shouted, as he climbed up; "there is something wrong." "Something wrong" appeared to be the sole explanation to the puzzled spectators, who had seen a man beaten by some undefinable cause.

The impression was that the easterly swirl off Cape Grisnez had again accounted for Wolffe's downfall, despite the skill and knowledge of the French pilot.

I understand that Webb's successful effort corresponded pretty closely to this eighth swim of Wolffe's, since at three a.m. Webb was only four and a half miles off the Grisnez light; yet it took him nearly seven hours and three-quarters more to get on to Calais sands. Webb was in the water for 21½ hours, during which time he covered over forty miles.

THE PERILS OF AERIAL WAR.

COLONEL STONE treats in *London* of airship destroyers. He declares that Captain Neumann, instructor in the German airship battalion, believes that a continuous working period of twenty hours may shortly be expected for an airship. At 33½ miles an hour, twenty hours would mean 671 miles:—

Such an airship would have a capacity of 500,000 cubic feet, could carry 4,480 lb. of bombs to a height of 5,000 ft.; while, if it were of the non-rigid type, and of the same gas capacity, it could carry 11,200 lb. of bombs. Bearing in mind the radius of action, it will be seen that our harbours in the South of England are open to attack by this class of airship.

We must prepare, Colonel Stone says, for defence against such attack. A bomb dropped from an airship can, weight for weight, contain far more explosive material than a shell fired from a gun. The average height of clouds in winter is 4,000 feet, and in summer from about 10,000 to over 13,000 feet. In cloudy or misty weather the airship could keep very low without much danger of being seen. Reconnaissance would probably be made in the daytime; for discharging bombs might well be preferred.

"THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT THERE."

Special guns that could be fired vertically upright are needed, and for protection during night the writer suggests a curious abolition of night:—

The only practical plan seems to be to illuminate all fields of operation and vital areas by means of suitably arranged, dis-

persed beams pointing skywards. These in themselves will add to the difficulties of airship observation, and in certain states of the atmosphere will render the target invisible. The airship would probably hover just outside the illuminated field, and the guns should be kept hot at an elevation corresponding thereto.

The projectiles should be shrapnel, with specially heavy bullets; and the effect hoped for would be principally against the *personnel* and the motor.

We also, he says, need a fleet of airships or aeroplanes. "In wartime superior airship-power might become the determining factor in sealing the fate of a nation unprepared."

BOMBS DROPPED ON KINGS' PALACES.

In the same magazine Sir Hiram Maxim says:—

I imagine that the advent of the airship and the aeroplane will have a strong tendency to put a stop to warfare altogether—at least, between the highly civilised nations. But when once it is brought within the ken of the sovereigns that the declaration of war is liable to cause a bombardment of their own palace inside of a few hours, I do not think they will heedlessly rush into warfare, which manifestly is destructive to both parties, and is not confined to a single class. In other words, they will not like to take a dose of their own medicine.

MISS MARIE HALL ON VIOLIN PRACTICE.

In the *Girl's Own Paper* Miss Marie Hall, who is described as the first woman violinist in England, tells how a girl may become a professional violinist. She lays great stress upon the need of persistent and uninterrupted practice. She says:—

Practice must be continuous and unending. I shall never forget my own bitter experience when I had typhoid fever a few years ago. The enforced break in my study and practice was almost fatal to my career, for when I became convalescent and attempted to handle my instrument again, I was almost heart-broken to discover that through my weakness and lack of practice I seemed quite unable to get any tone from the violin, or to be able to do anything with it at all. Coming as it did after my years of training and my never-ceasing struggles to get on, the shock was almost more than I could bear, and, indeed, it threw me into a violent relapse which much retarded my recovery. This, of course, was after I had not touched the violin for some months, but I can assure you every day that is missed makes some difference, causing something to be lost which part of the next day is wasted in recovering.

More important even than confidence, she says, is concentration:—

Concentration upon the music which is to be played is the goal to aim at. The player should lose all sense of his or her personality, and forget the very presence of the audience altogether. Personally, even from my earliest years, my intense love of my instrument and my art has enabled me to entirely lose all sense of self when playing. All my soul is wrapped up in the music, and I am conscious of nothing else until the piece is finished. I remember that as a child, when people were frequently asked to hear me play, I was so intensely nervous that I could hardly be induced to come before them, but when once I had my bow in my hand and commenced to play, this feeling entirely vanished.

The genesis of the motor-car is described in *Fry's*. The writer, Mr. Douglas Leechman, says that "in the early part of the last century Britain had the motor industry in the palm of her hand, a proved success; and thus was killed a huge trade by ignorant and prejudiced opponents."

WANTED—A COURT OF DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.

ANYONE who supposes that the advent of woman into the civic arena will mean an infusion of feminine softness into all our legal arrangements should read Mrs. A. G. Spencer's "Problems of Marriage and Divorce" in the *International Journal of Ethics*. She declares that marriage is rooted in the family, not the family in marriage. She insists that the State must undertake the task of social control of the modern family, and the State must "take radical measures to prevent so many people from marrying who should not marry, and whose parenthood is a social danger and disgrace."

She would evidently immure for life, or sterilise, those who in the social interest should not be entrusted with the responsibility of parenthood. She also insists that there must be some form of legal and just appraising of the services of the house-mother in the home. The writer is not yet apparently prepared with a law of divorce. She says:—

The social need is not for the immediate working out of all details of a uniform law, while yet rapidly changing social and industrial conditions make variety of experimental treatment of cultural value; the social need is rather for a legal provision everywhere which will secure more deliberation before a non-more accessible counsel of the wise and good for the foolish and confused, more patient waiting, more earnest trial to "patch it up" and "go on" even when things look dark and threatening. It is becoming more and more the custom to establish special courts for particular classes and kinds of adjudications, such as the "children's court," the "industrial arbitration court," etc. It has been suggested, and wisely, that there should be a "court of domestic differences," a special legal hearing for those seeking separation or divorce. Into such a special court, founded upon some law giving the State power to exact a deliberate and dignified method of discussion before action, thus preventing haste and vulgar publicity, the "prohibition system" might be introduced; separation—securing immediate relief when necessary, but divorce allowed only after patient effort, under the direct control and aid of the court, had failed to render the union successful.

THE SURRENDER OF WOMAN.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON writes a characteristic paper in the *Dublin Review* on the modern surrender of women. According to him "that woman should ask for a vote is not feminism; it is masculinism in its last and most insolent triumph":—

Voting involves the coercive idea, and it involves the collective idea to push and kick men into their senses, and to push with a throng of arms, to kick with a crowd of legs, that is the quite just and rational meaning of voting.

WOMAN ABDICATING HER EMPIRE.

These ideas have been from the beginning of the world masculine ideas. But also from the dawn of the world there has been another point of view, feminine—which was against mere force, but even more against mere argument. This strong feminine position has kept the race healthy for hundreds of centuries. Only now it is weakening:—

Coercion is necessary, no doubt; but it should be conducted in the presence of some permanent protest on behalf of a humane anarchy. That protest has always been provided by the other half of life called Society; by the enormous success with which women have managed their social empire. They have done it

not without cruelty, but quite without coercion. They have made the cold shoulder as unmistakable as the ruffled shoulder; they have found it quite easy to let the offenders starve, without inflicting any necessary violence on them.

MISS PARKHOUSE'S SENTIMENT.

In his usual serene calm, Mr. Ingham proceeds:—

The modern era of the female suffrage movement will be to make politics much too important to exaggerate them out of all proportion to the rest of life. But the female suffrage movement is simply the assertion of the pride of woman; her surrender of that pride to the idealism, realism, and detachment from which she has so far escaped, but the sedentary and underbred manners of the mere politician. Woman tempered the gravity of politics; she tempers the gravity of golf. She reminds us that a golf course is things that are slightly more than that a golf course is seen as; that the line of life was kept straight and level by the use of the man and the woman were pulling at opposite ends of it in an unequal tug-of-war. But now the woman has suddenly let go. The man is victorious, and on his own terms. The best of the old strong, sensible woman, who carried on things with sagacity, and regarded politics as a protest for the people, we have now a mere converted and enervated sort of woman. Miss Parkhouse owns, with tears in her eyes, that men have been right all along, and that it was only the intellectual weakness of woman that prevented her from seeing the value of a vote until now.

SHOULD THE FATHER BE PILLORIED?

In the authorised biography of Melba in *London*, Miss Agnes G. Murphy narrates the following incident:—

At the height of the season an elderly Scotchman one day called with her daughter, who was engaged in some business in the City, but who was believed to have a voice of uncommon beauty. Melba, whose interest in lovely voices and their development amounts almost to a passion, received the callers with her usual kindness.

"What is the quality of your voice?" she asked, and both replied timidly: "Mezz-soprano, I think."

Melba sat down at the piano and sang through some suitable calyx; then, finding the girls a bit responsive, she played higher and higher, until she found the music singing the top D with a purity and ease comparable with her own. A song or two were tried, with the same result.

Jumping up in assumed gravity, the *father* exclaimed to a friend who was present: "Ah, had I but found my hitherto rival." Then, turning to the girls, she said: "Why, you have a most wonderful voice! You must begin to study at once. You have music, temperament, intelligence, everything necessary for a great career. You must go at it!"

The mother interposed:

"We have no means; and I am sure her father would not like that."

"Oh, we'll get the means somehow!" Melba replied. "She must go. Tell her father I said so."

And then the woman, to whom Melba had already explained that they had the common tie of Irish nationality, mildly responded:

"But I don't think he would know who you are, ma'am."

"More shame to him!" laughed Melba. "And I a Scotchwoman, too!"

But the father proved accurate, anyhow, and the girl, who might have become a famous singer, continues at the quieter, perhaps happier, vocation of "singing in the City."

Something should be done to this father. A parent that through ignorance or selfishness robs the world of a voice that could be mentioned in the same day with Melba's, ranks with the landlord that pockets a great waterfall or shuts out the public from access to a great lake on his estate. Compared with such robbers the ordinary pickpocket is a saint.

CAUSE OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

TWO VERSIONS.

IN the first July number of the *Revue de Paris* Comte Benedetti, son of the Comte Benedetti who was French Ambassador at Berlin in 1870, writes *à propos* of the recent articles of M. Emile Ollivier relating to the Franco-German War.

(1) IN DEFENCE OF COMTE BENEDETTI.

His object is to defend the memory of his father by telling the truth about the days at Ems, July 9-14, 1870. After narrating once more the events of that memorable week, he concludes:—

The responsible author of the war is and remains the Prussian Government. My father has already told (in the *Revue de Paris*, Sept. 15, 1895) how he never ceased to warn his Government of the bellicose intentions of Prussia. Eighteen months before the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern was acknowledged at Berlin and at Madrid, he had "surprised" and denounced this stratagem, destined to procure for the Cabinet of Berlin a pretext for creating difficulties for the Cabinet of Paris, or even a pretext to provoke war at an opportune moment.

Moreover, in the course of the conversation which he had with Count Benedetti on the morning of July 13th, did not the King of Prussia refuse to bind himself never to authorise the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain when he said he would reserve to himself the right to take into account the different circumstances and events which might occur in the future? The immediate cause of the war was the alteration by Bismarck of the despatch which the King addressed to him in the afternoon of the 13th.

But it is certain that there was a moment when the King of Prussia hesitated and, one may almost say, recoiled at the idea of war. . . . Faults were committed at Paris, but I have not attempted to fix the responsibilities for them. My aim has merely been to show that my father did not commit any fault in his mission at Ems, and that will be the judgment of history.

(2) IN DEFENCE OF BISMARCK.

In the *Deutsche Rundschau* for July Professor Richard Fester replies to M. Ollivier in an article on the attitude of Bismarck towards the Hohenzollern candidature. The Professor first gives in chronological order details of Bismarck's statements and actions in the Spanish question. He is unable to say who was the author of the Hohenzollern candidature, but adds there is no doubt that Bismarck supported it. The most varying versions, including those of Gramont and M. Ollivier, affirm that Bismarck, through the candidature, desired to provoke France to declare war.

WAR INEVITABLE.

As a matter of fact, Bismarck, continues the writer, never denied that a war with France was inevitable. In January, 1868, he said to Carl Schurz: "This war with France will come, and it will be forced on us by the Emperor of the French. On some pretext or other he will begin a conflict with us. I do not believe that he personally desires war, in fact I believe he would gladly avoid it, but his uncertain position will drive him to it. In my opinion, the crisis will occur in about two years. Naturally, we must be prepared, and, indeed, we are prepared. We shall

win, and the result will be the exact opposite of that which Napoleon is striving after—namely, complete unity of Germany, and probably also the fall of Napoleon."

BISMARCK'S HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE.

Bismarck's policy, writes the Professor in conclusion, had a hairbreadth's escape from destruction. The retirement of the Crown Prince was due to the united efforts of Napoleon, the Spanish Ambassador Olozaga, and the Roumanian agent Strat. Had Gramont only been satisfied with the personal neutrality declarations of King William at Ems, not only would the danger of war have been averted for the moment, but France's position would have been strengthened, and Bismarck's pledges of peace would have been frustrated, the way to a successful acceptance of the Triple Alliance proposals would again have been open, and the confidence of the South German States in Prussia's strong arm would have been shattered. Never was Bismarck nearer to a fall from his proud position than on July 12th, 1870. But Gramont's exacting demands after the renunciation of Leopold gave him a new opportunity. When he took up the candidature his thoughts were peaceful enough, but when he altered the Ems despatch he knew he had expressed himself in a manner which in Germany's interests would bring about the desired French declaration of war.

WHICH IS TO BE THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE?

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, writes A. M. in the July number of the *Revue Française*, the French language held, as far as numbers are concerned, the first place among European languages, but to-day it ranks only fourth. English is spoken by 116 millions of people, Russian by 85 millions, German by 80 millions, and French by only 58 millions. Not that French has lost ground, but that the other languages have gained ground, explains the writer. However, numbers are not everything any more than extent of territory, otherwise the Chinese would be the first people of the world. Twice the French language has been the universal language in Europe—the first time in the flower of its youth and simplicity, namely in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and the second time, in the full maturity of its genius, namely in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The civilised world must now choose a natural language. Shall it be English, German or French? for the writer does not seem to think Russian possible. German, he says, is admirable in force, riches and depth, but is too difficult, too synthetic; and English though easier is formed by the juxtaposition of two languages. French, therefore, he assumes, is destined to become the auxiliary language of Europe. If so, it will have to double the number of its adherents to become merely equal with English. And what about Esperanto?

IMPROVING THE BREED OF MEN.

SIR FRANCIS GALTON ON THE EUGENIC STANDARD.

THE *Eugenics Review* contains much food for thought on the future of our race. Sir Francis Galton thus sets forth what he considers to be eugenic qualities of primary importance:—

The members of prospering communities are, as a rule, conspicuously strenuous, and those of decaying or decadent ones are conspicuously slack. A prosperous community is distinguished by the alertness of its members, by their busy occupations, by their taking pleasure in their work, by their doing it thoroughly, and by an honest pride in their community as a whole. The members of a decaying community are, for the most part, languid and indolent; their very gestures are dawdling and slouching, the opposite of smart. They shirk work when they can do so, and scamp what they undertake.

I have studied the causes of civic prosperity in various directions and from many points of view, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is euphatic, namely, that chief among those causes is a large capacity for labour—mental, bodily, or both—combined with eagerness for work.

It follows that a sound mind and body, enlightened, I should add, with an intelligence above the average, and combined with a natural capacity and zeal for work, are essential elements in eugenics.

ONE IN EVERY 130 OF UNSOUND MIND.

Dr. Tredgold presents alarming estimates and statistics. He says:—

I estimate that in England and Wales on January 1st, 1906, there were: 8,054 idiots, 25,090 imbeciles, and 104,779 feeble-minded children and adults, making a total of 138,523 persons in the country who were defective in mind. This corresponds to 4.03 per thousand population, or to one mentally defective person in every 248.

The chief conditions tending to feeble-mindedness are alcoholism and consumption. But this is not all. The doctor says:—

I have calculated that in England and Wales on January 1st, 1906, there were no less than 125,827 insane persons. If we add these to the number of the mentally deficient which I have just stated we find that in this country there is *one person* out of every 130 who suffers from severe disease of mind.

TO STERILISE THE UNFIT.

More appalling still is the contrast in fertility:—

According to the Registrar General the average number of births to a marriage in the whole population of this country is 4.63. I have ascertained that the average number of births in these degenerate families is no less than 7.3.

If this alarming propagation is not checked, the end will be national destruction. Therefore he insists that if social science does not keep pace with medical science, the result will be national disaster. He says:—

I would lay it down as a general principle that as soon as a nation reaches that stage of civilisation in which medical knowledge and humanitarian sentiment operate to prolong the existence of the unfit, then it becomes imperative upon that nation to devise such social laws as will ensure that these unfit do not propagate their kind.

THE REMEDY.

The time has now come, he asserts, when the problem of the feeble-minded must not merely be considered, but solved. He declares that at least 20 per cent. of all our criminals suffer from mental

defect. His remedy for the majority of the feeble-minded is the establishment of suitable farming and industrial colonies, where they would be at once protected from society and society protected from them.

Mr. Arnold White reminds us that "the State of Indiana has passed an Act for the sterilisation by the knife of confirmed criminals, idiots, imbeciles, and rapists, and has fixed the maximum fee of the medical experts consulted." He thinks we are not quite ripe for such drastic measures, but argues that we should segregate and prevent from propagating their kind adult men and women who exhibit tendencies dangerous to the public. He reports that:—

Glasgow School Board measurements, taken of 74,000 school children, showed that both boys and girls living in a one-roomed family are two inches shorter than children in a two-roomed family, and that the two-roomed children are shorter than three-roomed children, and three-roomed children shorter than four-roomed children.

He argues from the experience of Port Sunlight and Bournville that crime and ill-health are replaced by moral and physical efficiency under sound conditions of housing. Mr. White is, however, frank enough to admit that to every human soul honest with itself it is known that each one of us is in a measure among the unfit. Julius Caesar himself, as an epileptic, would have come under the ban of Dr. Kentoul.

CRIMINALS NOT MENTAL INFERIORS.

Dr. W. C. Sullivan, medical officer of Holloway Prison, does not consider feeble-mindedness a usual precondition of criminality. Broadly speaking, he says, criminals, unlike lunatics, but like suicides and alcoholics, are made rather than born. Criminal conduct is usually the outcome of the environment on an organisation of normal aptitudes. He has only come across one single instance of criminal twins. Alcoholism seems to be the predisposing cause. He says:—

The adolescents who commit cold-blooded and brutal murders, the people who run amok after taking small doses of alcohol, the women who under the influence of the ordinary strains of life become so neurasthenic and thrown off their mental balance as to destroy their young children—all these, when not of insane or epileptic stock, will, generally, I believe, be found to be the offspring of alcoholic parents.

Skilled criminals are recruited, not from the mentally inferior stocks, but from those in which energy and initiative are most abundant. Mere repression is therefore no remedy from the eugenic point of view.

The Scottish reunion problem is treated in the *Church Quarterly Review* from the Scottish Episcopal standpoint by Provost Ball. He urges that the only wise thing that can be done by advocates of union at the present time is to wait—the times are not ripe for anything else—to wait until the Spirit be poured upon us from on high.

HEAVY TOLL OF VOLCANIC DISASTERS.

In an article by Mr. D. A. Willey, on Volcanoes and Volcanic Disasters, published in *Chambers's Journal* for August, appears the following list of the greatest volcanic disasters during a period covered by mediæval and subsequent history :—

	YEAR.	DEATHS.
Catania	1137	15,000
Cilicia	1268	60,000
Naples	1459	40,000
Lisbon	1531	30,000
Lisbon	1755	60,000
Naples	1623	70,000
Sicily	1693	100,000
Yeddo, Japan	1703	200,000
Abruzzi, Italy	1706	15,000
Algiers	1710	20,000
China	1731	100,000
Lima, Peru	1746	18,000
Grand Cairo	1752	40,000
Kasshan, Persia	1755	40,000
Syria	1759	20,000
South Italy	1851	14,000
Peru	1868	25,000
Java	1882	170,000
China and Japan... ..	1891	30,000
Pelee, Martinique	1902	30,000
Vesuvius, Italy	1906	300

CLOSE TO A CRATER IN ERUPTION.

LIEUT. BOYD ALEXANDER describes in the *Geographical Journal* his expedition to West Africa. He tells of his experiences at the Cameroon Mountain. He encountered an earthquake, followed by an eruption of the volcano. He says :—

I will now try and give an idea of the earthquake, and my experiences on the first night (April 26). It was very dark, and at eight o'clock, while I was sitting in my tent, I had a suspicion that the ground trembled; it was ever so little, but it made me call José, who at once confirmed my suspicion. Not two minutes had elapsed before a terrible trembling shook the mountain-side, and it seemed as if the whole earth would break in two. After this shocks came at intervals of five or six minutes, always preceded by terrific booms from the hill above our camp. Torrents of stones poured down the mountain not half a mile from our camp. Forest trees kept crashing down and snapping in two like matchsticks, and the cries of terrified monkeys fleeing before the torrent added, if that was possible, to the dreadful scene. I stuck to it till three o'clock, hoping it might subside, but the shocks only grew worse, and I abandoned my camp and made a night march through the forest in drenching rain till I reached Buca. On this first night of the earthquake over one hundred shocks were felt. It was lucky I left my camp when I did, for an hour afterwards it was covered with stones which had rained down from the mountain.

He went on to see the burning crater, and says :—

I managed to get within two hundred yards of the big crater, the diameter of the top of which I should put at 60 yards. I got so close that ashes fell on my clothes, and several stones came perilously near me. The detonations were terrific, like the roar of many cannons; great volumes of smoke, blue and black as ink, towered into the sky, and were lit up by lurid flame; like enormous stones and fragments were hurled into the air until they became mere specks in the sky. The small crater, not more than thirty yards to the east of the big one, was only just in the process of formation. It was by far the most terrible, for there was no smoke—nothing but sheets of flame.

Showers of stones, all red with heat, were thrown out rapidly, to be followed by appalling roars.

I managed to creep round to the north-eastern end of the big crater, when I saw the stream of lava which had made its way down a wide valley, running in a north-easterly by north direction. The depth of the lava-bed I should put at 3 feet 4 inches, and the width 70 yards. The lava was still smoking. It must have started on the night of the 28th, when the whole of the sky to the north-east was lit up, and this went on for the next two nights.

WHAT MAN OWES TO GRASS.

In the *Girl's Own Paper* Mr. Henry Irving writes on grass as the source of all our wealth. He says, "Corn is grass, and all flesh is grass" :—

The grass constitutes practically the whole of man's food supply, for himself and for his flocks and herds, for "the cattle upon a thousand hills." If all other growths were to fail he would not suffer very serious privation. Yet it is surprising upon how few kinds of grass all this depends. A dozen or so meadow and pasture grasses support his herds, half a dozen cereals provide his daily bread, we might almost say one of three, rice, maize or wheat, according to his latitude. These he cultivates and cherishes, all besides he regards, in the main, as weeds.

Moreover, it is the grass that under Nature has been the chief, almost the sole, agent in his civilisation. For man too is a product of Nature's working. In all his later evolution the grass, or, more precisely, man's effort to subdue it, has been the most potent agent of all. It has brought him, little by little, yet by sure stages, out of savagery, more and more to the manners and amenities of associated and civil life. Man's advancement, stated roughly and briefly, has been from a precarious to an assured food-supply. The story of the grass and its subdual is in fact the story of human progress.

THE EARTH LOSING ITS SOIL AND WATER.

This is the gruesome prospect held out in the *Colonial Office Journal* in a paper on the erosion of land. The writer says :—

A report of the Oceana Company has recorded the fact that the steamers on the Shire River had been laid up, owing to "the gradual and persistent lowering of the level of Lake Nyassa, and the consequent shallow state of the waters of the Shire, which is now navigable for a few weeks only in the year, a state of things which could not possibly have been foreseen some years ago." The process which is going on here is unfortunately widespread. The earth is in many places gradually losing its water and soil. The elements of fertility are dispersed in the lakes or the unfruitful and inhuman oceans. In such countries as Palestine, once prosperous and happy, now arid and desert, the process has in no great time completely changed the character of the land. Many parts of Africa, America, and Australia are threatened with the same fate, and no land problem concerns the British Empire more. The wearing away of the carpet of the Veldt in South Africa is perhaps the most serious aspect of the economic trouble in that country.

Nature, the writer observes, produces soil herself, but slowly, at the rate of about one foot in ten thousand years. Trees with their roots hold the soil from being washed away by rain, and heedless cutting down of forests has transformed fertile lands into deserts. Irrigation and re-afforestation are the remedies. Plantations should be laid athwart the course of drainage. Schemes of re-afforestation should be devoted to the river systems. New trees should be placed in lines, at right angles, to catch moist winds and induce the precipitation of the moisture.

GEORGE MEREDITH AS "READER."

SOME VERDICTS ON NOTABLE NOVELS.

MR. B. W. MATZ describes in the *Fortnightly Review* for August the faithful and conscientious work done by George Meredith in the thirty-five years—from 1860 to 1895—that he acted as Reader for Chapman and Hall:—

During all these years Mr. Meredith, with but few exceptions, read all the manuscripts sent into the office. Pencil, containing six or eight manuscripts were deposited with him during later years with a "catalogue," as he called the list, leaving space for his opinion, afterwards to be transcribed in the official "manuscript" book.

"A STORY OF A SOUTH AFRICAN FARM."

Olive Schreiner last month wrote to the *Westminster Gazette* finally demolishing the oft-repeated story that George Meredith had talked over with her "A Story of a South African Farm." She only saw him once, and he said nothing about the book. In the record quoted by Mr. Matz we find only this entry:—

On May 2nd, 1882, "An African Farm," by Ralph Trollope, has this instruction against it, "Return to author for revision," and on August 10th it is sent again and accepted.

"THE HEAVENLY TWINS."

Madame Sarah Grand fared ill at his hands when he thus criticised "The Heavenly Twins":—

"The author," he said, "is a clever woman, and has talent; for which reason she is hampered at present in the effort to be a novelist. Her characters have ideas, but are not made to express them, and are incapable of helping the story to move. Such story as there is pertains to their individual fancies. There is no main current; Evadne would kill a better woman with her heaviness. It matters little what she does—she has her ideas; the objection is the tedium in the present of them. The writer should be advised to put this Mrs. Asplemuff's as has got the art of driving a story. She has ability enough, and a glimpse of humour here and there promises well for the future—if only she will practice, without thought of publishing, and she can narrate, and sketch, credible human crimes without harping on such traits as she gives them."

OTHER WOMEN NOVELISTS.

John Oliver Hobbes's first book, "Some Englishes and a Moral," did not strike him in the same way as it did in a second, the critics. "Written with some power to exhibit the character of the sex—mainly in the form of whims," was said by the *Times* of it.

In 1862 there are only two notable incidents connected with Ouida entitled "Villiers" and one by Mrs. Lynn Linton, both the "Isola," each having opposite the entry the same, the empty word "Decline." Mr. Meredith's delicate and his sympathy with Mrs. Lynn Linton's opinions as expressed in her books. More than one novel was offered to him, but he promptly declined by him. Of the last sent him in 1894, he said, "Very sour in tendency, hard in style." All the same, he exemplified the author's abhorrence of the cruel infliction of such females from their ancient rules. "She has been doing a good deal of thing in all directions."

SOME OTHER CRITICISMS.

Even Samuel Butler's "Erewhon" was "Pencil and will not do," and J. G. C. Morris's "The Ode" was "the Ode" with "no good."

In 1861 there is still another interesting and notable entry: "Poems" by Edwin Arnold. "I don't say it is a good thing, something. The collection of poems here is a good thing, but weight to justify any speculation in the book. The foundation in hexameter from Bion is especially good. He shows what

will be has composed a poem likely to catch the public ear. There is no distinct original mark in these poems; not enough to rely on."

SWINBURNE SNUBBED.

MRS. ALICE MEYER, in the *Dublin Review* writes of Swinburne's lyrical poetry in a very trenchant vein. She does not spare the poet. She describes him as:—

A poet, yes, a great poet, but a patient of a fever rather than an inspiration, a poet with many passions, a poet with no more than the momentary and feverish glow of an intuition, a poet with such intense and transient power.

Later she speaks of Swinburne's "little intellect, and paltry degree of sincerity, and rachitic passion, and tumid fancy." Again she says:—

I believe that Swinburne's thoughts have their source, their home, their origin, their only and most fertile soil in these two places—the ocean, the water, and the position of other men.

She speaks of him as "this poet of eager, open capacity, this poet who is little more intellectually than a too-ready, too-vacant capacity." Charged with other men's purposes, Swinburne's poetry is primed. She grants, however, that by the unanimous poet's love of the landscape and the skies Swinburne also was possessed, and in this he triumphed, by this he profited. "Let us acknowledge his honourable alchemy here, his quick fellowship, his magnificent adoption, his filial tenderness." She quotes little from "the vacant, the paltry, the silly," amongst his pages:—

Having had no access to the poet's strange and wild for his possible use of such, Swinburne's last resort to his own vocabulary as a kind of treasury was to be feared, what he needed for a song. This poetry, which is the poet of excess, is not a true, but a false, and a false, and a false.

THE LAUREATE OF THE SEA.

In the July *Revue* an anonymous critic writes of Swinburne as the Laureate of the Sea, "the express translator of the music of the waves, the elect singer of the glories of the terrible element which is more fickle than woman, more brilliant than beauty, more fierce than passion, and more pitiless than betrayal. Homer alone can be compared to Swinburne in poetic praise of the sea." The Greek had never chanted of ocean more superbly than Swinburne has done in "Frisium of Evonnesse," &c. Swinburne had no very happy times in life. His first efforts met with literary triumph, and for the rest of his career he was kept aloft on the high tide of critical favour by his own special technique, which from the first was powerful. The so-called "The Raphaele Brotherhood" would seem to have had a bond of union whose motto was "Praise we each other or die." Few poets have had the good fortune to command such attention on the Press as even one had in the days of his prime, and the fact that his later work did not meet with such reverent and careful attention as formerly is simply because most of those friends are dead, and the new school of critics have methods which are not so much of art as of trade."

THE POPE PIUS X. AT HOME.

AN INTERVIEW IN THE VATICAN.

M. RENÉ LARA contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a most interesting account of his reception by the Pope in the Vatican. To this he adds a study of the Pope's policy and a description of how he spends his day.

THE POPE'S DAY.

M. Lara says :—

Rising at five o'clock, Pius X. is found by the dawn, as of yore, in his oratory, where every morning he says mass, served by his private secretary, Monsignor Bressan. Then, after an early cup of coffee and milk, come reading and correspondence, followed by a short walk in the lonely garden. Receptions and audiences, the reading of reports, interrupted by a frugal meal at noon, fill up the monotony of the long, cloistered days. And, again as of yore, when the day is waning and the church bells ring the evening Angelus, Pius X., like the apostles before him, summons two of the faithful whom devotion or employment brings to the Vatican and speaks a kind word to them, thus literally fulfilling the precepts of St. Paul to become "all things to all men so that all may be gained over to Christ."

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

M. Lara thus describes the Pope as he found him in his room :—

Behind a table loaded with papers, beside a crucifix hung high up on the wall and slanting, so that it seems to bend its look of pain upon him, I see His Holiness Pius X. standing erect in the imposing purity of his white cassock.

His strongly-marked features are plainly defined in the broad light. The stature is powerful, the shoulders broad, the chin masterful, the mouth singularly expressive; but the gentleness of the glance, the crystal clearness of the kindly eyes soften the haughty outline. A plentiful crown of ash-coloured hair encircles the little white silk skull-cap which the Sovereign Pontiff wears thrust on the back of his head; his plump and energetic hands are beautifully shaped; his voice is grave, sonorous, and distinct. This friendly simplicity—"I was almost saying his cordiality—at once puts you at your ease.

With a simple gesture of the hand he invites my wife and me to take a seat on either side of him. He himself has sat down in a wide armchair in front of his desk, and, while speaking, with one hand he alternately takes up and lays down the gold penholder that lies beside the inkstand, and with the other plays with the gold chain that hangs from his neck and supports a pectoral cross in emeralds—a present from the Emperor William to Leo XIII. on his Jubilee—the green reflections of which sparkle in the rays of the sun.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES.

When the Pope left Venice for the Conclave—

"So little did I think that I should never see Venice again," he says, with a smile, "that I took a *biglietto d'andata e ritorno*."

He long kept this return ticket. Wealthy collectors strove by every means in their power to become its purchaser . . . he invariably refused. Last year the King of Greece, in the course of a visit which he paid to the Pope, expressed a keen desire to possess this little piece of cardboard which has become for all time historical—and the Pope gave it him.

On the other hand, there is one humble relic with which nothing will ever induce him to part. This relic is his watch, a little cheap nickel watch.

"It marked the minutes of my mother's death-struggles," he says, "and the hour of my definite separation from the outer world, from space and liberty. It has marked all the sad, all the joyous, all the solemn moments of my life. What jewel could be more precious to me?"

He carries it fastened to a white silk cord in the broad sash which he wears round his waist; and he did not hesitate to offend against the etiquette which hitherto had obliged the Pope,

when he wished to know the time, to apply to one of his prelates in waiting.

The net effect of reading M. Lara's paper is to leave the impression that Pius X. is a charming man, an admirable priest, but a most dangerous Pope—he really believes. "He is not a statesman, but a man of religion and a theologian."

THE LAY SPIRIT OF AMERICAN CATHOLICISM.

Is the *North American Review* for July there is a very significant article by an American lay Catholic, in which he endeavours to allay the fears of those who imagine that the Pope will ever be able to interfere in American politics. The lay Catholic goes too far, however, when he appeals to European history to prove that it is absurd to fancy "that any Catholic ruler, or any Catholic people, or any Catholic population of any country, would permit their political course to be dictated by Rome to the injury of their country's interests." The influence of Rome is often exerted, and has often been exerted, and will often be exerted, in opposition to national interests. Nevertheless there are instances on the other side. "A layman" asks :—

When, for instance, the Pope denounced *Magna Charta*, did the Catholic Barons or the Catholic Archbishop tamely submit to his dictates? When, somewhat later, another Pope espoused the claim of the Plantagenets to Ireland and Scotland against Bruce, the Irish and the Scots flouted his censures. In a very different age another Pope actively assisted Spain against Elizabeth; he gave his blessing to the great fleet invincible that was to crush the liberties of England. In 1588 the English Catholics had no reason to love Elizabeth; but when the Armada approached in the Pope's name, the Catholics of England, to a man, rallied round her.

More pertinent to the present controversy is the following reminiscence of the Spanish-American War. The layman goes on to

recall a conversation that I had, when the war was imminent, with a staunch Catholic of Irish blood who held a commission in a State regiment. The subject was precisely the duty of obedience to the Pope. He said that he would obey the Pope in everything; for, though at first sight he himself might not think that what the Pope ordered was right, yet, on second thought, he would see that the Pope was the better judge, and so he would accept the Pope's judgment in the matter. "Very well," I replied, "let us suppose that war will break out between us and Spain. The Pope will believe that the Catholic Church will suffer badly if Spain is beaten; so he will forbid all American Catholics, under pain of excommunication, to take part in the war. What will you do? Throw up your commission?" "What will I do?" he snorted back, "I'll tell the Pope to mind his own *business*—then go out and help to give the Dagoes 'Hail Columbia!'" And he did. There spoke the lay spirit, as it spoke in Bruce and Howard and a thousand others in the past.

It is not surprising after this that the Roman Curia distrusts American Catholics. Nor is it likely to change its opinion after reading this brusque intimation from an American layman :—

For before the Curia can overcome its suspicions and distrust of us, it must liberate itself from the domination of bygone ideals and open its eyes to the fact that if the Church is to win the future her victories must be won not in the salons and the chancelleries, but in the factories, the slums, the markets; not by silk-clad diplomats, but by apostles among the people.

FRANCE AND GERMANY, 1906-1909.

M. ANDRÉ TARDIEU contributes to the first July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a long article on the relations of France and Germany during the last three years.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

The writer, who seems to be replying to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant's plea for a Franco-German *Rapprochement*, begins by noting the prominent place occupied by the Moroccan problem in the relations of the two countries. In reality, however, he considers the Moroccan crisis more of an effect than a cause, for the defiance and the susceptibility which in the years 1906-8 characterised the Moroccan relations of France and Germany cannot be explained by local circumstances alone, but are due in a great measure to the general policy of the two parties during that period. In his study of the relations of France and Germany since the Conference at Algéciras M. Tardieu analyses the events which, without effacing the past, have prepared what he describes as a future of mutual correction, and characterises the reasons which have brought about such an evolution as being of European as well as of French order. The Casablanca incident, for instance, and the solution which it received, led Germany to a juster view of the conditions of general policy, while France in her resistance and resolve not to yield showed herself qualified to negotiate.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN ORGANISM.

Between Germany and France, history, continues the writer, marks the limit of possible reconciliations. The unity created by iron and blood consecrated Prussian hegemony at home, but in foreign policy it raised the French question which nearly forty years have been unable to solve. The work of Bismarck, modified by events, continues to react on the French and the Germans to-day, and the Franco-German organism still suffers from the disease with which Bismarck inoculated it. It is as a sick man that this organism must be treated, and remedies must be patiently applied, which, if insufficient to cure, will make life tolerable. The Franco-German arrangement of last February, which was confined to a consideration of the local manifestations of a chronic affection, was one of these. It did not demand from either of the contracting parties any sacrifice of feelings, regrets, or hopes. Economic equality on the part of one and special political interest on the other, the two terms of the arrangement, have figured since 1905 in the Franco-German agreements signed by M. Rouvier, but in adding as a middle condition commercial, industrial, and financial collaboration a new sense has been added to the old words, and a dry verbal formula has been transformed into a friendly *entente*.

EUROPEAN RESULTS OF THE RECENT AGREEMENT.

Since the conclusion of the agreement Morocco has given no cause for conflict between France and

Germany. Locally, therefore, the agreement has succeeded in its object. Has it had any more general consequences? Affairs which at other times would have provoked much controversy between Paris and Berlin have been studied in peace. In a large degree it seems also as if Germany had recovered from her obsession of isolation. The cause of peace has been a gainer no less. Never have the combinations which divide Europe seemed more justified than at the present time. The relations are notably more normal, not only between France and Germany, but between Russia and Germany, between Italy and Russia, between France and Austria, and even between England and Germany.

AGAINST A RAPPROCHEMENT.

Is it right, then, to speak with more insistence than precision of a Franco-German *Rapprochement*? asks M. Tardieu. What we may do is limited by external necessities, and what we wish by regard for national dignity. The *Rapprochement* in the indefinite form in which it is preached, says M. Tardieu, is the most hazardous of programmes. The fear of words, according to him, is the beginning of political wisdom, but committees, lectures, etc., only pave with their good intentions the path of deceptions. The arrangement relating to Morocco is, he considers, the exact measure of what France and Germany may do to improve their relations, whereas the sentimental agitation of conciliators at any price would only disturb them.

THE ONLY POSSIBLE ATTITUDE.

In conclusion, the writer says too many historical conflicts separate France and Germany for the two countries to entertain with ardour any reckless confidence in one another. An attitude of mutual loyal correction is the only possible and desirable one for them. Such a *regime* must not exact from either side the sacrifice of traditions or memories, or imply the abandonment of international engagements. Least of all should it imply negligence in military and naval preparations. It must not aim too far or too high, it must guard against being sentimental or ambitious, and it must be accomplished only in the spirit of reciprocal esteem and mutual regard in the daily practice of courteous equality.

Housing Room Badly Divided.

IN England and Wales we find that the 20,000,000 acres of possible housing land is utilised by the 32,500,000 of population as follows. Seven and a half million people are spread over 10,800,000 acres, 12,000,000 people take up 152,000 acres, and the remaining 13,000,000 live on 48,000 acres. The one-roomed dwelling is bad, an excessive number of families to the acre is bad, the absence of playing-sites and breathing spaces is bad, but when all these evils exist together, as so often happens, the struggle is awful. HENRY VIVIAN, M.P., on "The Housing Problem," in the *Inter-mediator*.

MADAME JULES FAVRE.

Writing in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* for July, J. de Mestral Combremont gives us an account of the life and work of Madame Jules Favre, based on her Journal and Correspondence.

Already at an early age Julie Velten (born in Alsace in 1813), says the writer, showed a marvellous love of work. She liked nothing better than to be left alone with her books or with her piano, and she always attributed her wonderful serenity to her youthful communion with Beethoven. After her studies were finished we find her teaching in a girls' school at Paris, till the tragic events of 1870 induced her to assist in ambulance work. She followed the proceedings of the National Assembly at Versailles with a passionate interest, and at the same time was brought into contact with Jules Favre, for whom she made translations of important German documents, etc.

HAPPY COMPANIONSHIP.

The intelligent sympathy of Mlle. Velten was not long in touching the lonely heart of M. Favre (who had long been a widower, and whose daughters were all married). How could he help the desire to associate his life with this warm-hearted, intellectual woman? Their marriage took place in 1873 or 1874, and six years of complete happiness were theirs. Madame Favre writes:—

The summer of 1876 was very wet, and a tour which we had planned had to be abandoned. But we were so happy working side by side that we scarcely regretted being unable to make our proposed tour. My husband was studying an important question, that of the reform of the magistracy, and he called me his collaborator, because I helped him to collect the documents necessary for his work. The days passed quickly, and each day found us more happy to be together. I cannot help recalling the intimacy and happiness of our life to show how much married people lose when the husband does not try to initiate his companion into his intellectual work, and elevate her mind by conversation and study.

A CONFESSION OF TIMIDITY.

Madame Favre accompanied her husband on all occasions. Nothing, however, could equal their visits to Switzerland, though here there was one serious drawback. In reference to a visit to Switzerland in 1878 Madame Favre writes:—

We took our meals at the *table d'hôte*. It was the first time we had ever done so, and it was difficult to get accustomed to it. In fact, we did not get accustomed to it. Yet our neighbours were very amiable, and often gave us information about excursions. But we liked our solitude *à deux* too well, and in spite of our age we were extremely timid, and consequently very awkward. It was always a terrible affair for us to enter the immense room where over a hundred persons were assembled. We entered abreast to give each other courage, and discreetly we took our places without looking at anything or anybody.

All our neighbours seemed desirous of hearing my husband, and they could not understand how an orator at the Bar and in the Tribune could be so timid and quiet in conversation. In a small circle of friends he would enchant his listeners, but sympathy was necessary for his words to flow and caress the ear as with sweet music.

WIDOWHOOD.

In the autumn of 1879 M. and Madame Favre paid their last visit to Switzerland together, and the incomparable idyll ended in January, 1880, with the death of Jules Favre. When editing her husband's speeches for publication Madame Favre came across a passage in one of them which she adopted as her rule of life during the sixteen years of her widowhood. To march with independence to the conquest of the true, and to help all who suffer, was the sum and substance of it. In the autumn of 1880 Madame Favre was appointed director of the new normal school for girls established at Sévres. A few weeks before her death, notwithstanding her sufferings from cruel disease, were spent in writing letters to her friends and old pupils, and one evening near the end she assembled all the pupils round her and played Beethoven to them—"those sublime melodies which seem to awaken all the memories of a more perfect existence; they are like the reminiscences of an ideal world, and the delicious sadness which they cause is also the presentiment of the true life, the free expression of all the forces actually enshrouded in the soul." She was interred by the side of her husband, and in accordance with her wishes the beautiful letters which the latter had addressed to her before their marriage were interred with her.

WOMAN'S VOTE FOR HOME'S SAKE.

A FORCIBLE and eloquent appeal by Mrs. M. G. Husband appears in the *International Journal of Ethics*. The writer urges that women should seek to be fully recognised citizens in order that they may be the better discharge the duties of home. She says:—

I appeal to women. Remember there are two dominant impulses in political life to-day. One is the passionate desire to raise and humanise the lives of the workers, the other is the passionate demand by women for the recognition by the State of their full humanity. Chaotic thinking and misunderstanding of both impulses are conspiring to-day to lead an attack from both sides on family life. I appeal to you as women; defend the family, become aware of its value and of its unique function. . . . The homes are the centre of the morality of the nations. Do not forget that it is your part as women to civilise man by helping him to subordinate his animal instincts to the good of a permanent human centre, and, in and through it, to the good of the whole community. Make that centre worthy of the best; think of it as the centre of the life of the State. Demand from the State recognition of the equality of your humanity with that of the men who are your contemporaries; assert your right to your full citizenship; claim your right to your share in the government of your common life. Do this not because the home is too narrow a sphere for your talents or unworthy of the highest service of highest womanhood. But do it for your homes' sake. You need that recognition as educative to your own conception of home life, as reminding you that "the most private is the most public energy." You need it that you may remember, and help others to remember, that within that home you can never live for yourself alone; you can never permit yourself to be used as a mere instrument to a man's pleasure or comfort, or as a mere source of future life; but that within that home you are copartner, fellow-worker, equal half of that dual human personality, man and woman separable only that their union might become spiritual. Only thus can we compass humanity's finest achievement, a noble human race.

THE VISIT OF THE TSAR.

MR. CHANDRA PAL, writing in the *Standard* on the visit of the Tsar, expresses the point of view of an Indian Nationalist as follows:—

An imaginary Indian politician may be conceived as musing at the prospect of the visit. If it bears fruit, such as all friendly intercourse between neighbours and possible rivals should be, and a real understanding is come to, the bigbear of an invasion of India will disappear, and the hands of those that seek to reduce the military expenditure on Indian frontiers may be strengthened. The Indian taxpayer is already groaning under a very heavy burden, and to him a little relief will go a great way.

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN MODERN GERMANY.

PROFESSOR H. WEINL, writing in the *Hilbert Journal* for July on Religious Life and Thought in Germany of To-day, says:—

Idealism, long considered dead, is everywhere beginning to awake, and a rejuvenated and renewed Christianity is preparing to go forth among the people from venerable churches and from the quiet studies of scholars, announcing and testifying to that which has been discovered in the silence where the awakened desire for deeper life has made itself felt.

The strongest influence which the newly-awakened life of the present is feeling is that of Rudolf Eucken. Difficult as most of his books are, they have rendered the greatest service in satisfying the demand for a deeper comprehension of Reality and the desire for religion. It is a mark of the strength of the young movement that Eucken's books are the most widely current philosophical writings of the present day. All of them have appeared in several editions, and new ones are constantly coming out. What his books give to the present age is the quiet consciousness of a belief in the inward and higher nature of man and in a universal life of the spirit, superior to all particular interests—a life comprehensive and secure, in which the individual, with his ideals and his faith in God, feels himself able to defy the attacks of naturalism and the pressure of the perplexing materialist life of the present.

Naumann began a brilliant career as a prophet of morality and religion, his devotional work "The Help of God" being, perhaps, the noblest product of modern piety. But, despairing of a thorough-going introduction of the Christian Ideal into human life, he threw in his lot with those politicians who look upon power and economical welfare as the central concern of the life of nations. This has caused the courage of many to fail. The resolve to achieve a new world, a Kingdom of God, is far too weak among us. I mean the aspiration after a world ruled by Truth, Love, and Purity, in which all that is shameful in the political and social life of the present day shall be impossible.

Cassell's contains, besides a paper on Krupp's Factory, a sketch of some Canadian women artists by C. Hay Thompson, with portraits. It also gives a symposium on the mysteries of county cricket organised by several well-known county experts, with portraits. The Hon. C. S. Rolls grants an interview on the future of motoring. He thinks that the next step is improving of the roads by cutting low the hedges when two country roads meet at an angle, banking up the roads at a curve, and by doing away with dust through the introduction of tar-treated roads. He says that before anything cheaper than cars of £250 or £300 come into vogue we must have standardisation of parts, when they must be made entirely by machinery, without any hand adjustment; and by that time fashionable society will be travelling by airship.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN INDIA.

WHILE middle-class extremists in India are clamouring for deliverance from the yoke of the British invader, the Indian peasant in his millions is groaning under the real yoke of the moneylender. It is, therefore, good news to hear from a paper by D. A. Barker in the *Economic Review* of the progress of co-operative credit in India. Since 1892 efforts have been made to introduce into the Presidency of Madras a system of agricultural or other land banks. Only in 1904 did the Government of India pass an Act providing for the registration and regulation of co-operative banks. There have been developments of the European idea adapted to the Indian environment.

For example, the Union Town Bank, Limited, is a joint stock concern, founded in 1900 for the purpose of financing rural co-operative credit societies. It also admits of local borrowers, and therefore of the election of borrowing members:—

This curious complex of co-operative and joint-stock enterprise has been most surprisingly successful. The Union Bank itself in one year earned a profit of 355 per cent., and its operations have resulted in a large increase of rural societies within the sphere of its influence. These experiments, it must be remembered, are being carried out by the liberate, conservative Indian peasant, quite independently of any suggestion or encouragement.

The caste societies exercise a very powerful influence over their members:—

The committees of two societies in the district of Fatehpur "have decided among themselves that if any member does any act of bad faith towards the society he is to be ostracised till he repairs his mistake and pays up his debts." If we imagine an English workman to be put, as a rascal by his trade union, to be expelled from his friendly society, and cut by his neighbours, we shall gain some idea of the consequences of the process of ostracising and of the pressure with which could be exerted by such a threat. The moral influence of the village bank is evidently not confined to Europe.

Turning from the details of a particular province to the consideration of India as a whole, I may give the following figures for the whole of India for all the six categories:—

Year.	1890.	1907.	1908.
Number of members.	27,902	96,834	148,928
Working capital.	...	£158,112	£293,802

These figures may seem abnormally small to readers accustomed to the statistics of Western co-operation, but no one can deny that the rate of progress is very rapid.

THE most striking pictures in the *Quarter* are those that are given in the sketch of Tennyson, the word-painter, by Howard Clarke. The most interesting sketch is that by Margaret Allen of Miss Sandes and her work among soldiers. It is a strange tale of how from teaching the Bible to one soldier there has arisen a soldiers' movement and a number of Soldiers' Homes, in Dublin, Queenstown, Cork, Canterbury, Belfast, and Quetta.

THE STORY OF KRUPP'S.

MR. CHARLES TIBBITS tells in *Cassell's* the rise of Krupp's. He says that no business in the world has had a more romantic history :—

In a little cottage, still standing, carefully preserved in the midst of the great Essen factory to-day, there died in 1826 a broken-hearted man only thirty-nine years of age. He was Frederick Krupp, the disappointed master of the little iron-works in which he had hoped to make a fortune. For years he experimented to discover the secret of the manufacture of cast steel—a secret at that time only possessed and jealously guarded by Britain. He learnt it too late for him to retrieve himself in the battle he had waged through life with Fate.

But he passed it on to his young son Alfred, who, only fourteen years of age, entered on his mastership of the Krupp works at Essen. An invention for the production of spoons put the business on a satisfactory basis.

KRUPP'S INTERNATIONAL DÉBUT.

At the London Exhibition in 1851, when British manufacturers were much elated over a solid block of steel weighing no less than twenty tons, there came from an unknown place, Essen, and an unknown exhibitor, Krupp, a solid block of cast steel weighing no less than forty-five tons. At the Paris Exhibition in 1855 Krupp exhibited a block of cast steel weighing as much as a hundred tons, and also a steel twelve-pound gun. Guns up to that date were made of bronze. Louis Napoleon ordered 300 such guns. Krupp declined the order, "and it is the boast of the Krupp establishment that it has never sold a single gun to France." He died in 1887.

"WOE UNTO YOU THAT ARE RICH!"

Frederick Alfred succeeded. The great wealth which he inherited he pronounced a curse to him. But for it he would have devoted himself to art and literature. He tried to find amends in becoming an art patron. He numbered among his friends many of the crowned heads of Europe, but the "gun king" refused all titles. He said he preferred to be "the first gentleman in the Empire rather than the last nobleman." He had few dealings with the work-people, the management being invested in a board of directors. Special pains were taken to provide housing and recreation for his workpeople :—

The business doubled and trebled. Herr Krupp became the richest man in the German Emperor's dominions. When he died in 1902 his estate was valued at something close on forty million pounds. Perhaps the inability of wealth to bestow happiness was never more strikingly exemplified than in his case. He was a dyspeptic, forbidden to eat, drink, smoke! In late years a physician never left his side. A fearful melancholy claimed him, and his life was overshadowed by a terrible nervous depression. All the world was wrong. He hated and denounced Socialism as the evil that was poisoning society and threatening to undermine its foundations.

His death in 1902 was said to have been caused by the fierce attacks made upon him in the Socialist *Vorwärts*.

TRUTH AND EVOLUTION.

IDEAS may be called true if they are found to tend to the preservation of life or the attainment of objects of desire. If this is what truth means, then it can belong only to that range of experience within which one belief rather than another is favoured by the operation of natural selection. But outside this range lie all the higher intellectual, as well as ethical and artistic, interests of man. The higher mathematics, modern astronomy, metaphysics, are only instances of intellectual achievements which must be altogether discarded on such a theory. We shall be able neither to accept their theorems as true nor to reject them as false. We must simply class them as a useless and puzzling by-product of the human consciousness. Nor can Darwinism itself escape the same fate. The elaboration of the theory of evolution—however brilliant the performance—has been in no way encouraged by the operation of natural selection; it has not passed the test; and to talk of its truth is therefore out of the question. During the last fifty years the biologists have climbed to a great height on the tree of knowledge; but, in making evolution into the sole principle of explanation, they are painfully and deliberately sawing off the branch on which they are themselves supported.—*Quarterly Review*.

Much Luxury, Little Comfort.

THERE is any amount of luxury in the States, but little real comfort. It is a life of *foie gras* and champagne, ill-swept rooms and dirty harness. Things are done on a magnificent scale, gorgeous dinner parties and lunches with every possible luxury are common, the people dress superbly, and yet little comforts are often missing; the joy of clean boots is a luxury; there are few libraries to which one can subscribe and see all the latest books for a small sum; newspapers are more filled with horrors than news; and the pretty flowers one is accustomed to in English homes are seldom found, in the first place because they are so expensive that they can only be enjoyed on occasions, and secondly because the housewife has so many more important duties to fulfil that she cannot spend her time in watering and arranging flowers. Even afternoon tea is still a luxury.—MRS. ALEC. TWEDDIE, in the *Young Woman*.

THE photograph of the Prince and Princess of Wales in a Cornish mine, which appeared in our July issue, was taken by Mr. John H. Coath, of Liskeard.

MR. C. J. LANGENHOVEN, in the *State* (South Africa), endeavours to connect the arguments for female franchise and the native franchise, to their mutual prejudice.

THE *Church Quarterly Review*, in a eulogy of Darwin and the influence of his teaching on various spheres of modern thought, says that it may well be doubted whether Darwinism has really done much more than touch the fringe of the ethical question.

AN ANCIENT IDYLL IN STONE

WOTTON HOUSE, the home of John Evelyn, is the theme of a very brightly illustrated and vividly written sketch by Hector Maclean in the *Country Home*. Wotton House is situated, he tells us, in the very heart of mid-Surrey, and in one of the most charming districts of which the county can boast. The personality of the diarist is stamped, he says, not merely on the building, which has been religiously preserved, but on the whole of the parkland, woodland, and gardens. In his day they were considered the most magnificent pleasure grounds that England afforded. In the library are shown the original MS. of the diarist, a lock of King Charles the First's hair, and the Bible which His Majesty carried with him to the scaffold. In Wotton Church is the tomb of William Glanville, the nephew of the diarist, according to whose will every year on the 2nd of February some six or eight boys under sixteen years of age assemble round his monument, and recite by heart the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed and the Ten Commandments. For this and other compliances with his will each lad receives in turn the sum of £2, whence the day is called the Forty-Shilling Day.

ETHICS IN WIT AND HUMOUR.

PROFESSOR BRADLEY GILMAN, in the *International Journal of Ethics*, describes what he calls the ethical element in wit and humour. He declares that the pleasure which we derive from seeing a joke is not unlike the pleasure that Conan Doyle attributes to Sherlock Holmes. "It is indeed detective triumph at unravelling deception and establishing truth." He says :—

This which I have called the "ethical element in wit and humour" may be illustrated by the physical phenomenon of the leaping spark of an electric battery. Any simple assertion of indubitable fact is like a circle, and has one centre; whereas a witty or humorous assertion is like an ellipse, with its two centres. These two centres now may be likened to the two poles of an electric battery; the interest of the listener or spectator is led up to the pretentious fallacy and there suddenly left alone, as at one of two electric poles; but it at once leaps, like the spark, to the other stronger pole of established fact; and this discharge of nerve-force overflows along nerve-trunks and branches, finding outlet in muscular actions. Often the mendacious assertion is so plausible, is so intrenched in favouring conditions, that the listener's mind returns, and for an instant again accepts it; and again the electric-like leap of judgment is made to the pole of undoubted fact, established by experience. Thus are explained the recurrent waves of laughter which follow an especially "good joke;" and an especially "good" joke is one which compels the longest possible leap of the largest possible spark; it is the conquest of the most formidable fallacy which, though formidable, is yet obliged to bow before the still stronger "ethical element" in our perception of wit and humour.

In the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* are given the Latin and English version of the Encyclical Letter of the Pope known as *Communium Rerum*.

MENUS FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN.

In the *British Health Review* Mrs. Cobden Sander-son, in a paper on "Housekeeping for the Nation's Children," suggests five dinner menus which, if given in their right quantities, will contain all the elements—protein, etc.—needed for the child's nourishment :—

1. Stewed meat, with potatoes and onions, and other root vegetables in season. Wheatmeal porridge, with vegetable butter stirred in, and golden syrup. Bread made crusty by re-baking in the oven.

2. Boiled fish and potatoes, or fish fried in vegetable butter or oil. Wheatmeal roley-poley, with vegetable butter stirred in, and jam. Baked crusty bread.

3. Hard-boiled eggs and potatoes. Stewed fruit (not rhubarb, which is not, however, a fruit), and rice with vegetable butter stirred in. Baked crusty bread.

4. Boiled mutton and potatoes. Stewed figs and cornflour, with vegetable butter stirred in. Baked crusty bread.

5. Onion soup, made like a thick onion sauce, with rice and cheese in it. Suet dumpling with dates. Baked crusty bread.

Into the wheatmeal porridge, the cornflour, and the rice, must be stirred the vegetable butter to give the fats needed.

Boiled macaroni, with two oz. of cheese, equal to 3 oz. of meat in proteins, will, if carefully prepared, be an excellent food for the children.

During the summer months fruits and nuts may be substituted for puddings, and the children will always enjoy a banana, four of which can sometimes be bought for one penny.

The Influence of a Dog's Love.

MR. LEADBEATER, writing upon "The Influence of Surroundings on Character" in the *Theosophist* for June, says :—

A man who has really made friends with an animal is often much helped and strengthened by the affection lavished upon him. Being more advanced, a man is naturally capable of greater love than an animal is; but the animal's affection is usually more concentrated, and he is far more likely to throw the whole of his energy into it than a man is. The man has a hundred other matters to think about, and the current of his love consequently cannot but be variable; when the dog or the cat develops a really great affection it fills the whole of his life, and he therefore keeps a steady stream of force always playing upon its object—a factor whose value is by no means to be ignored.

Good Looks in Diplomacy.

MR. E. S. NADAL, formerly Secretary to the United States Legation in London, writes in the *Century* on the American representative in London. He passes in review those who have filled this office, in order to show that money was not essential to success, and says :—

Mr. Bayard, also a man of moderate fortune, was most successful. As soon as I heard of his appointment, I knew that he would succeed. For one thing, he was good-looking, a prepossessing personal appearance being an important qualification for diplomacy, and then he had benign and engaging manners. In this connection I recall a remark once made to me by Mr. Phelps, which struck me as amusing. He was speaking of a distinguished candidate for this office, whose want of good looks he thought a disqualification. Mr. Phelps said: "A man of insignificant appearance should not go there. You know how it is. It is a big place. People look once at him, and, if they are not impressed, they don't look again." There is truth in that.

THE OCCULT IN THE MAGAZINES.

THE IGNORANCE OF PRIGS.

It is amazing to come upon the abysmal ignorance which prevails in some quarters concerning psychical subjects. The conceit of the prig who is let loose on these subjects is really comical sometimes. The articles published by the *British Weekly* on Spiritualism and Telepathy, for instance, suggest nothing so much as a series of utterances by the wise men of some inland tribe, who had never seen the sea, as to the impossibility of crossing the ocean in iron ships propelled by steam.

But better things might have been expected from the *Edinburgh Review*. In an article on "Fallacies and Superstitions," the reviewer discusses thought-reading and table-turning without even an elementary acquaintance with the subjects on which he dogmatizes so confidently. Before he ventures to touch upon such matters again he should really witness the performance of the Zancigs. As for the phenomena of physical mediumship, a man who can explain them all glibly by the unconscious action of the muscles of the sitters is about as intelligent as the Zulu who, with equally brilliant perception, explained the motion of a steamer as being due to the presence of thousands of oxen in its hold, who walked along the bottom of the sea, dragging the ship along the surface.

Why should any ignoramus be considered fit to write on the most interesting and most important department of human knowledge?

THE AFRICAN THEORY OF GHOSTS.

In the *Journal of the African Society* Mr. Bernhard Struck, writing on African Ideas of Earthquakes, says:—

The African view is that man has two souls: one (which it will be simplest to denote by the Tshi word *okra*) is imparted by God to every human being before birth, accompanies him through life, and guides his actions as an independent and superior being, returning to God when *rigor mortis* sets in, in order to enter on a new human life (usually incarnated in a member of the same family). The other soul is a being of a lower order, apparently formed during life as a mental residuum of the individual's cumulative experiences; it remains with the corpse till the funeral ceremonies are over, and then, if the death has been violent or accidental, becomes a spectre haunting the vicinity of the grave and terrifying the living. If the death has been natural, however, it vanishes in the Under World (Proto-Bantu *kulinlo*).

A NEW SPIRITUALIST FETICH IN AFRICA.

The late Arthur Ffoulkes describes in the same journal a new fetich imported into the Gold Coast which bears a curious resemblance to spiritualism. The fetich makes known its will by rapping with a stick held by two men sitting at a table in the centre of a circle. The members of the circle take an oath to observe certain rules. Some of these are:—

- (a) Always to speak the truth;
- (b) To think no ill of anyone;
- (c) To respect other men's wives;
- (d) To bewail no person whom the fetich kills;

and many others which may from time to time be decreed, and which are not readily divulged. In return for this the fetich

undertakes to punish lies, ill-thoughts, adultery, and witchcraft; it further undertakes to drive the devil out of sick children, make barren women fertile, shower down spontaneous wealth, and so forth. The name of this fetich is Borgia (the "r" is pronounced) or Abirwa.

MYSTICS AND MYSTICISM.

JEFFERIES, WHITMAN AND PLOTINUS.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for July publishes two articles—one on Richard Jefferies as the mystic of Nature, and the other on "The Mystical Element in Religion." With these may be bracketed an article in the *Forum* for July on Walt Whitman, who is treated not so much as a poet as a prophet. The writer says:—"With Moses the Idea which sits central in the universe is named Power; with Keats it is named Beauty; with Tennyson it is named Order; with Spinoza it is named Totality; with Dante it is named Love." The very heart of Whitman's mystery is like Dante's:—"The whole universe opens before him. He sees all and is all. There is no beginning or end to what he sees; cause and effect are identical; the spirit of the universe is one, and that spirit is love."

RICHARD JEFFERIES.

The *Edinburgh Review* says that Jefferies was a mystic, but a Western mystic, a mystic of the order of the Incarnation:—

He will live by the work of his strength and prime, not of his weakness and disease; he will live by his writings on Nature. Few indeed are there who have touched natural things with his confidence and tenderness, for few have possessed his profound sense of Nature's spiritual significance. By this he will live and will be a source of light and strength to many, for by this he is allied to a thought destined to penetrate more and more completely the minds and lives of men.

THE NEW CENTRE OF GRAVITY IN RELIGION

The author of the elaborate article on "The Mystical Element in Religion" says:—

The causes of this new interest are not hard to discover. The centre of gravity in religion has shifted from authority to experience. The scientific spirit demands that beliefs shall be verified; and psychology, now become an ambitious science, claims that psychical experience shall be treated with as much respect as sensuous perception. It pays more respect to the testimony of the soul, the affirmations and aspirations of the undivided personality. This basal experience it is willing to look for in the writings of the mystics, which are thus prized for the very quality which incurred the contempt of the old rationalists—namely, the spontaneity of their individual testimony and their independence of speculative systems.

A NEW DEFINITION OF MYSTICISM.

After laying down eight characteristics of mysticism the reviewer sums up the whole matter as follows:—

The conclusion of the whole matter is that mysticism is the science of the centripetal movement of the human spirit—its irresistible tendency to seek God, the One, the Absolute. As such, it is an essential factor in the spiritual life. But the whole history of mysticism shows that the systole and diastole of the soul must be maintained to the end. Every vision must inspire a task; every task must purge our sight for a new vision. Action and contemplation must act and react upon each other; otherwise our actions will have no soul, and our thoughts no body.

JULIA'S BUREAU.

SOME COMMENTS FROM NEAR AND FAR.

DR. DRAKOUS has translated and printed in the *Review* the first series of the "Letters from Julia." The letters by this means attain a wide circulation throughout the Greek world, and the *Panathenæa*, a fortnightly magazine published at Athens, commenting on Julia's Bureau, or, as Dr. Drakoules calls it, the Psychoscope, says:—

This Julia's Bureau has evidently a great mission, and it is certain that under the direction of such organisers it will yield enormous results, extending the field of study of the life beyond, bringing about the recognition of new areas in the unknown world, and in general elucidating the psycho-spiritual questions as yet so obscure.

The *Hindu Spiritual Magazine* for June republishes the article on "The Exploration of the Other World," which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* for May. The editor of the *Hindu Spiritual Magazine* says of this article:—

It will be seen that it relates to a scheme organised by Mr. Stead, than whom a more capable man cannot be found in the whole wide world, considering the colossal nature of the project. If successful it will stir every spot inhabited by man. It is a matter which is far and away the most important that can be conceived, and we hope nothing will be wanting on the part of those who really feel the momentous nature of the project to offer hearty co-operation and help to Mr. Stead in his noble endeavour.

The *Theosophist Review* for June, writing on the same subject, says:—

Mr. Stead has taken a remarkable step in establishing "Julia's Bureau," on lines laid down by his other-world correspondent of many years. Two or three honourable and trustworthy mediums have been engaged, who are willing to act as channels of communication between people in the flesh, who are eager to reach beloved departed friends, and those who have passed into the next stage of human life, on the other side of death. The name, with its business connotations, will probably shock many, especially of the "uncosquid," but every spiritualistic *séance* is really a temporary bureau of the kind established by Mr. Stead, only he is guarding his channels of communication and laying down careful conditions and restrictions, which will diminish the many dangers surrounding this method of bridging the gulf. As the evolution of mankind continues, the astral scenes will inevitably unfold, and that which is now comparatively rare will become common. With this normal higher evolution—as natural and inevitable as the evolution behind us, in which the physical senses were developed—the veil between the astral and physical worlds will become ever more transparent, and those who have cast off the denser body will be visibly present among those who still wear it, and communication will be general and free. None will then be "a departed person" until he passes into the heavenly world.

"MUSCLE READING."

A LONG study by E. Downey in the July *Psychological Review* gives this short history of muscle reading:—

In 1874, under the caption of "Mind Reading," it began its platform career in America spectacularly with the demonstrations of Brown. It yielded, within a few months, its crucial secret—its dependence upon the involuntary movements of the guide—to that acute observer and analyst, Dr. G. M. Beard. In 1881, after a similar career in England, under the auspices of Bishop, it was a second time investigated with similar outcome by a group of English scientists, chiefly Croom Robertson,

Romanes, Lankester and Galton. Since that time, skill on the part of operators and knowledge of their *modus operandi* have developed concurrently. A literature on the subject has developed; partly semi-scientific—a reassurance of the public bewildered by the dexterity of the latest platform demonstrator—partly scientific, in the form of reports on specific aspects of the general problem, such as thought-reading without contact.

The writer takes muscle reading as a means of investigating mental types, as it is contended that failure with any subject is due to his inability to concentrate attention steadily, or his unwillingness to contribute to the reader's success, his maintenance therefore of self-control with consequent inhibition of natural expression.

"COMPARATIVE MYTHOLOGY"—SUPERLATIVE RATHER!

It is proposed to publish from the Promethean Society, Chicago, a series of volumes by Walter Freeman Cooling, entitled "The Science of Comparative Mythology":—

This work will contain a careful and minute examination of the ancient myths of the White Race and will compare their teachings with the discoveries and theories of modern science. It will show that the myths are the summaries, fossilised in the unscientific memories of our ancestors of the post-diluvian period, of the science of the long-lived white men who lived in the so-called Tertiary, Eocene and Pleistocene periods, and that these antediluvian white men were, in their technical grasp of all the material sciences, superior to the representatives of the most advanced modern culture.

Of the work, the first issue of which is now before us, Mr. E. T. Noonan says:—

Its author boldly assails the intellectual anarchy of the philosophic categories of thought, and rejects the dogmas of modern science for the renaissance of the pre-historic Golden Age of the White Race. An age when the earth was enveloped in a translucent protoplasmic canopy that diffused by total refraction perpetual, radiant sunshine and an unchanging climate on its surface—a veritable paradise for the wild joy of living. An age of the Titan, whose intellectual concept was that of the conscious intelligence of substance; the earth a living cell in a universe of living cells in constant state of mitosis and amitosis from ions of matter in cons of time; and when dynamics were known and even used by man, and events recorded by the Clock of the Zodiac, the events foretold by the Threeds of Destiny.

Mankind may regain the Golden Age. A modern Prometheus may soon harness the "Water-Fire" of the heavens, the dynamic forces of the earth; light, heat and power will become free as sunlight; wealth and luxury will become cheap; man's greed will become satiated, the militarism of the future will become ennobled into a friendly strife for ethical excellence, and honour and art will become the food for ambition. The dynamic forces will be applied to climate, soil, food and therapeutics; mankind will regain health, longevity and the physical and mental powers of those lost types of higher intelligence, the Phoenix and Cyclops; the psychic reaction between the emotional impulse of desire and the rational good will become eliminated, and the "categorical imperative" will become the empirical imperator of the will.

The author in general argues to show how the discoveries of modern investigators repeat the affirmations of the world's myths.

A VERY vivid and minute account of four years' solitary confinement in the Schluesselburg fortress is given by I. P. Youvatshev in *McClure's*.

THE MAGIC MYSTERIES OF TO-DAY.

STORIES FROM ALL SOURCES.

In the *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* for June, Dr. James H. Hyslop tells the story of what is known as the Thompson Case. Mr. Thompson is a goldsmith by trade. He has never had anything but the rudiments of an artistic training. At the end of 1905 he was seized with an impulse to sketch and paint, and when the impulse seized him he used to say, "Gifford wants to sketch." Gifford was an artist whom he had met casually when hunting in the country where Gifford was sketching. He met him once afterwards in New York, when he showed him some jewellery, but there was no friendship between them or any intimate connection. Now it so happened that six months before the impulse had seized Thompson to sketch and paint, Gifford had died. Thompson knew nothing of his death until some time afterwards, but when going to look at Gifford's paintings he heard a voice saying: "You see what I have done. Can you not take up and finish my work?"

Thompson was not a spiritualist, but thought it was a hallucination; but the strange thing is that he went on painting and painted finished pictures of many sketches which Gifford had made and left unfinished, the existence of which was entirely unknown to Thompson. Thompson thought he was going mad, and was sent to Dr. Hyslop, who at once saw the importance of investigating the case by the aid of a medium. The results of the first investigations are published in the *Journal*. They make a very strong case for supposing that the dead artist controlled the hand of the living Thompson in order to finish pictures which he had begun. Reprints of the pictures are included in the June *Journal*.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

In the same number of the *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* Mr. R. M. Brereton, who succeeded Sir Arnold Kemball as Commissioner of the Sutherland Estates in Scotland, tells the story of how his appointment was predicted by the planchette six weeks before he ever dreamed of applying for the situation. It was in January, 1886, that he read in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which I was then editing, of the use of a new planchette, giving a diagram of the same. Mr. Brereton had a board and marker made after the pattern of the diagram, and he experimented on it with his wife. Among the communications which he received, ostensibly from his father, who had died eighteen years before, was one which informed him that in six months' time he would receive an appointment in the North and his two boys would go to school in the North. The Ouija said that a position was ordered in the spirit world, and the order would be fulfilled at the proper time. He knew nothing as to where the North was, whether it was the North of England, North of Scotland, or the

North Pole, but on June 1st, 1886, the Duke of Sutherland appointed him his commissioner in Scotland, and in the following autumn he sent his two boys to Inverness College.

In the January of the following year he was told on the board that his sister Emma had been taken seriously ill, and if they wished to see her alive they must go to Norwich. They went to England and found she had been taken seriously ill. His brother, Canon Brereton, who lived about forty miles from Norwich, knew nothing of her illness, and she died exactly a fortnight after the warning was given.

HOW TO PRACISE TRANSMITTING THOUGHT MESSAGES.

Some very practical advice upon this subject is published by Mr. Austin in his admirable magazine called *Reason*. The following are extracts from his suggestions for experimenters, most of which are very good, but I entirely dissent from the two o'clock in the morning suggestion:—

1. Make a systematic study of the literature of this question. Make a special study of the conditions under which telepathy takes place.
2. Select for experimentation some relative or some past associate with whose magnetism you have come into touch, or someone engaged in similar studies to your own or cherishing like objects in life, or working for the same reforms, and hence upon similar lines of thought vibration.
3. Select as the most favoured hour for experiments two o'clock in the morning. The hour is inconvenient, it is true, but there are good reasons for choosing it. Your subject will then generally be enwrapped in slumber. Slumber, of course, will prevent the conscious reception of your message, but it will not interfere with its real reception.
4. In the act of thought transmission, you must cultivate strongly the thought that your friend is NEAR YOU, not afar off, as, indeed, he is spiritually. Speak the thought, the determination, the hope, the assurance for him as though he himself were uttering it.

It is the transfer of these thought vibrations to his mentality that is desired. Hence, speak for him and even use his name to deepen the impact of the message.

5. Give more heed to reaching the subject in sleep or in hypnosis than in the waking hours, as the message is much more effective that is directed to the subjective mind in sleep or in hypnosis than that which reaches the objective mind.
6. REPEAT! REPEAT!! REPEAT!!!

7. Speak with authority in sending the thought message—especially to the sleeping friend. The subjective mind acts on suggestion. It is accustomed to obey. It likes a Master.

8. Concentrate all your mental and spiritual forces on the messages, shutting out the senseworld, shutting out selfish considerations, transforming yourself for the time being into the personality of your subject.

THE WAY TO TRANSMIT THOUGHT-MESSAGES IS TO TRANSMIT THEM.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL is the character sketched in *Young Man*. The writer observes that not a solitary anti-Semitic murmur has been heard in the land on the occasion of a Jew becoming a Cabinet Minister. This the writer thinks is to our national credit, in view of the Aliens Act, and "the Rothschild veto on all reforms menacing vast wealth," which "promises to become a national scandal."

POETRY, MUSIC AND ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

MR. W. G. HOLE contributes two notable stanzas to the *Dublin Review* under the title "Light at Evening Time." This is the second stanza:—

But in that last dark hour, once bringing rest,
When men returned from labours far afield
Heavy of foot, with souls denied their quest,
A sudden wind the gathering gloom unsealed,
And on a peak far down the golden west
God for a splendid moment stood revealed.

In the *Windsor* George Davidson Deeping publishes "A Nation's Orison." The "Lord God of our Imperial race" is invoked. Two stanzas may be quoted:—

We pray Thee for Thy Presence still,
To make us prompt at Duty's call,
Our Empire's mission to fulfill,
For Thee, Who gave and givest all.
Ennerv our hearts as in Thy sight.
The poor, the weak, the wronged to bless,
And stand before the world upright,
A nation working righteousness.

CROFT'S 148TH.

Last year was celebrated the bicentenary of three fine church melodies by Dr. Croft—Hanover, St. Anne, and St. Matthew. The present year celebrates the two-hundredth year of the existence of another tune composed by Croft, namely, Croft's 148th. With regard to the name, the tune, says a writer in the *Musical Times* for July, doubtless received the designation because of its being used with a more popular psalm than No. 136, to which it was originally set. Much confusion, however, must have arisen from the various names which have been assigned to this splendid melody in different hymnals. It is known as Croft's 148th or Bodmin, Minster or Croft's 148th, Minster or Croft's 136th, Colchester, Burnham, Croft, and Croft's 148th. It first made its appearance in "The Divine Companion," edited by Henry Playford.

PICTURES FROM THE POETS.

The July number of *Pearson* opened with an article by Lenore van Der Veer, on the works of famous poets as portrayed by prominent artists. Tennyson, by his "Idylls of the King," has given more ideas to artists than almost any other work in literature. The German artists draw many ideas from Shakespeare, Tennyson, and Byron. Tennyson's Guinevere and Lancelot are the most interesting of his men and women to artists. At one Royal Academy Show there were four Guineveres and five Lancelots. Of Shakespeare's characters Juliet and Ophelia, and Hamlet and King Lear, seem to have found most favour with artists. Byron is practically left untouched, but Chaucer seems never to lose his hold on the imagination of his artist readers. There are more pictures of Dante's Beatrice in England than in Italy. Three poems by Keats have found many renderings by artists—"Endymion," "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," and "La Belle Dame sans Merci." Shelley's work is seldom seen in pictures, but it is

stated that Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" has appeared in most R.A. exhibitions since the poem was written. The Brownings have been painted more in the United States than in England. Spenser's "Faerie Queene" has been a gold mine for painters. Rossetti painted the subjects of some of his own poems, but there have been other renderings than his of "The Blessed Damozel."

NINETEENTH CENTURY POETRY.

The peculiar interest of the nineteenth century in English poetry lies in the large number of men in whom these poetic and prophetic powers were combined, men who to a remarkable sensitiveness to natural and spiritual beauty united a gift of religious insight into its causes. The great religious poets of the nineteenth century, of whom Tennyson was the greatest, recovered the liberty of prophesying. They were not content, like Milton, to remain mere poetical theologians, realising imaginatively the dogmas of their age, or on the other hand mere lyrical exponents of their individual religious feelings. They studied afresh and for themselves this or that part of Christian experience, and so were able to bring to their generation a powerful vindication of the Christian faith.—CAXON DELCHING, in the *Sunday at Home*.

KEW GARDENS AS A SKETCHING-GROUND.

In an article on Kew Gardens contributed to the *Art Journal* for July, Mr. Edward C. Cliford expresses astonishment at the general lack of appreciation of the Gardens. An equally surprising fact, he adds, is the small degree in which artists avail themselves of the opportunities which the Gardens offer to them. There are many backgrounds for the figure-painter in the woods and the buildings, and nowhere near London may such variety of settings be found. The little classic temples are mostly good in design and well-placed, and the lake lends itself to picturesque water subjects, and the pond to those of more formal character, while in wild corners may be found dog-roses and brambles growing as they do in the hedgerow, and gorse, bracken, and heather in a state of nature. The woods are largely of beech, but there are enough of other trees to secure variety. Every step reveals something of interest, from the wild flowers of the English roadside to plants from the uttermost ends of the earth.

BISHOP TUCKER, ARTIST.

The obvious disadvantage of exhibiting at the Royal Academy or elsewhere under more than one name, says a writer in the *Art Journal* for July, was demonstrated recently in connection with the Bishop of Uganda's interesting show in Bond Street. Bishop Tucker, who comes of a family of artists, sent five drawings to the Royal Academy between 1874 and 1889 under the name of Alfred Maile. In "Graves" there is nothing to connect this exhibitor with Dr. Tucker, who, in 1894, was represented by a view of the Victoria Nyanza.

Random Readings from the Reviews.

SIR JOHN FISHER.

Sir John Fisher, an officer who is the absolute architect of his own career, is the moving force and the figurehead of the New School—a school which holds that every officer must be an engineer; that speed has become the weather-gauge of war; that concentration is the essential element of naval power; that secrecy of preparation is the talisman of victory; and that the Navy exists for one purpose and one purpose only—to keep the peace by its instant readiness for war, and, if the gage is thrown down, to go in and win.—“EXECUTOR,” in the *Fortnightly Review*.

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TO QUENCH THE DRINK-CRAVE.

When the drink-crave is strong upon a woman she is fed with grapes. At first she thinks she is being trifled with, but when she has been coaxed to eat a few, she always wants more, and they have a really soothing effect. Oranges and apples come second in value for this purpose, but all kinds of fruit are found good as regular items of food. Stewed prunes and figs are perhaps as popular as anything, and quantities of bananas are consumed, jams and marmalade also being freely used.—MRS. BRAMWELL BOOTH, in the *British Health Review*.

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A HINT FROM GERMANY.

In Germany there is an excellent law that if it can be proved that a man is earning enough to support those dependent on him and is squandering his earnings by vicious habits, he can be declared a minor (*entmündigt*). Instructions are then given to his employer to pay the wage not to the man himself, but to a guardian appointed by the magistrate of the district in which he lives, who employs it for the use of the wife and children. The police see that the man does not refuse to work. There are officials in each district who have to report to a Head Office all cases which ought to be dealt with in this way.—*Englishwoman's Review*, July.

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WHY TEETH DECAY.

Nuts may be given with advantage; they are cheaper and safer than milk in some districts, and are equally nutritious. I would especially recommend the little Barcelona nuts, as likely to benefit the children's teeth. When we hear that 75 per cent. of the children attending the elementary schools are suffering from decayed teeth, it is time that food reformers should pay especial attention to the improvement of the children's teeth. The fact which stands out clearly is that the teeth of the present generation are suffering from atrophy through the want of hard substances to bite on. Our ancestors

without the use of tooth-brushes, or the science of dentistry which we have to-day, possessed far better teeth than we do, and we must look to the change in diet as the chief cause for the present degeneracy. It is for this reason that the less refined kind of bread called “seconds” should be used, after having been made crusty by rebaking in the oven. It will serve to cleanse the teeth, and at the same time oblige the children to eat slowly, and properly masticate their food.—MRS. COBDEN SANDERSON, in the *British Health Review*.

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MORAL FORCE IN WAR.

If Governments are to select the true leaders they must not continue to ignore that in war the moral forces are to the physical as three to one. The great leader gives birth to the great moral forces, and he controls these forces, as did Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, Caesar, Cromwell, and Napoleon. He obtains ascendancy over the minds of men. He rides the whirlwind and directs the storm of human passions. He appeals through the imagination, affection, and conscience to love of honour and glory, enthusiasm, *esprit de corps*, patriotism, resentment, self-interest, pride of race, birth, religion, self-sacrifice, loyalty and devotion. He is everybody and everything, the life and soul of his army; his army is as nothing in comparison. Has not history proved it? It has been said, better an army of deer commanded by a lion than an army of lions commanded by a deer.—LIEUT.-GEN. SIR REGINALD HART, in the *Hibbert Journal*.

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NEW TABLE FRUITS FROM MEXICO.

It was not many years ago that the grape-fruit growing wild in Florida was regarded with disdain, but to-day it is considered somewhat of a dainty. Efforts are now being made to introduce some of the indigenous luscious products of Mexico, which at home are appreciated because of their delicious and novel flavour. Among these is the well-known custard-apple, which when fully grown measures from four to five inches in diameter, and has a soft, custard-like, refreshing taste, the flavour not being dissimilar from that of vanilla. Another is the guava, a curiosity of the plant-world, inasmuch as blossoms and fruit in every stage of development are found on the tree at one and the same time, so that a supply is constantly available. The zapote is a third delicacy to Mexican tastes, which in its various forms should secure the appreciation of the English fruitarian, owing to its exquisite taste. These fruits are quite foreign to our experience, and naturally the palate will have to undergo a certain education to enjoy their qualities, but it should not be a difficult task.—*Chambers's Journal*, August.

TRAVELLING KITCHENS FOR THE MARCH.

Improvements in mechanical propulsion have led to the devising of portable kitchens which can keep up with the army; but here again there are great possibilities for inventive effort. The most noticeable strides in this direction have probably been achieved in connection with the Austrian army, which is now procuring a complete equipment of travelling kitchens at an outlay of about half a million sterling. One consists of a motor-driven installation, in which are carried three large boilers enabling soups, vegetables, and other kinds of food to be prepared while the army is on the march, adequate provision being also available for the preparation simultaneously of the food for the officers, together with suitable receptacles for the conveyance of the various necessities incidental to culinary operations, such as fuel, stores, etc. This device has proved very satisfactory, the boilers being provided with tight-fitting covers not easily displaced, which prevent the contents from being spilt on a journey over rough country. The one disadvantage of the system is the high price of the installation; but this, it is stated, is more than compensated for by the maintenance of the men in the pink of condition.—*Chambers's Journal*, August.

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THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

The July number of the *Revue Française* publishes some figures relative to the population of France in 1908, showing that in the matter of population the condition of France was a trifle more satisfactory last year than in several of the preceding years. While the year 1907 showed an excess of deaths, last year showed an excess of 46,441 births. This number is also more satisfactory than that of the period 1902-7, in which the average annual excess of births over deaths was 34,802. It is chiefly owing to an important reduction in the number of deaths that there is an excess of births to record in 1908. The number of deaths in 1908 was in fact less by 48,266 compared with the number in 1907, while from one year to the other the number of births only increased by 18,067. The consequence of this double movement is that in 1908 an excess of 46,441 births has been substituted for the excess of 19,892 deaths in 1907—a total excess to the good of 66,333.

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TEMPERANCE TAVERNS IN BOMBAY.

Country-made intoxicants are plentiful enough, and so are the licensed liquor shops for retailing them. We may well be ashamed that foreign spirits should also be consumed. But there is another side. Throughout the city there are scores of cheap and comfortable shops where liquor is not sold and where people can procure tea, coffee, cocoa, cakes, biscuits, ice-creams, and iced aerated waters of every description. These are commonly known as "Irani" shops, being chiefly kept by Iranis or Persians. I am not

sure that these Irani shops do not outnumber the liquor shops; they are licensed as "eating houses," and their numbers seem to indicate that the business is a paying one. They are wonderfully cheap: a glass of soda-water, with ice, can be had for a penny or even less, and gingerade, raspberry-ade, etc., for very little more. Delicious ice-cream is generally procurable at a ridiculous price, and the Indians consume it in great quantities.—FRANK ANDERSON, in the *Sunday at Home*.

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FLESH, TEA, COFFEE AS CAUSES OF CANCER.

Most savage or uncivilised tribes seem to be almost free from cancer. Further, those populations which live simply, without the luxurious meats and drinks now common in Europe and America, have little cancer. From a large number of official reports, and from the testimony of competent observers, mostly doctors, I found that all countries in which flesh, tea, and coffee were largely consumed had a high rate of cancer; that nearly all countries which are moderate consumers have a moderate rate, and all countries which consume little or none of these things have little or no cancer. Further, those classes which were accustomed to drink much beer, tea and coffee and to eat much flesh, were of all classes the most attacked by cancer. Thus publicans, butchers, and fishmongers had the highest rate of all, and commercial travellers, coachmen, and merchant seamen also had a great excess. Among nations, the chief consumers of coffee in 1891-5 were Holland, Norway, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland. These were reported as subject to cancer in the ten years 1895-1904 in the following order: Switzerland, Holland, Norway having the highest rates of all countries; and then, apparently, came Sweden and Denmark.—HON. ROBERT RUSSELL, in the *British Health Review*.

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IN PRAISE OF THE NATIVES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"When I first knew the Kafirs of Natal," said the Chief Constable of Durban in his evidence before the Natal Native Affairs Commission in 1900, "they were honest and law-abiding, and were a very noble race. Show them what you want done, *trust* them, and, given that your judgment about the men was correct in the first instance, you may be away even for months and leave them to carry out your orders. On one occasion in my presence, a colonist, once in the army and now a successful farmer, described how he had gone home to England for a six months' holiday and had left nobody but natives to take care of his house and farm. To one he had given charge of the land to plough and sow it, to another the livestock upon it, and to a third the actual house and its contents. When he returned to Natal, everything was just as he would have wished, and he completed his story by saying that he would do the same thing again if the occasion for it arose."—Colonel Rawson, in *Journal of the African Society*, July.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

IN the *Nineteenth Century*, which contains two papers on the Native Question in South Africa and two on the Indian Assassinations, the most interesting article deals with the Anglo-Russian *Entente*.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF RUSSIA.

Dr. E. J. Dillon warns us not to imagine that Russia has any intention of helping us should war break out with Germany. The Russian Monarchists, who in the next six months will, he thinks, return to power, are German rather than English in their sentiments. The Conservatives are the coming men. Germany has become the terror of Europe. To the Tsar, the dynasty, the monarchy, and perhaps to Russia's integrity, war with Germany might mean ruin :—

The character of Russia's relations towards her neighbours is determined by the Tsar. He and he alone can conclude treaties and transform *ententes* into alliances. The reason why he is not at present in favour of an alliance with France and Great Britain are personal, dynastic, national. Believing that in the long run hostilities between Germany and Great Britain are unavoidable, he holds that the certain disadvantages which would accrue to Russia from participating in such a sanguinary war—whatever its upshot—would far outweigh the possible benefits. And what is more and worse, he is disposed to think that an alliance, informal or formal, would inevitably lead to a war between his own country and Germany. And anything would be better than that.

TENNYSON'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, writing on the Tennyson centenary, declares that Tennyson will hold rank with the best poets of the nineteenth century. He is certainly not in any class above them. He is "purely, permanently English." His poetry is "eminently local, insular and academic." Only in the Fellows' Common Room and in country parsonages will Tennyson still be held the typical poet of the nineteenth century. With all his faultless metrical resources, which have left sixty thousand lines all polished with uniform judgment, Tennyson wants the intellectual force of Byron and the intellectual distinction of Shelley. The twentieth century will rank Tennyson among the greatest names of the nineteenth century—Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth and Keats.

POOR BACON !

Sir Edward Sullivan treats of Francis Bacon's poetry. He quotes what he considers to be his best attempts, and thinks it no wonder that Bacon's poetry has been passed over in merciful silence by the historians of poetic literature. And yet, he exclaims in indignation, there are curious-minded persons to-day who think him the author of all that has long been known as Shakespeare's work ! Sir Edward and Canon Beeching both join in replying to Mr. George Greenwood's contention in the opposite direction.

ANGLICAN MARRIAGE LAW.

The Rev. C. J. Shebleare contends that high Anglicans, in representing marriage as in all cases indissoluble, and in claiming for this conclusion the authority of the whole of Western Christendom, are incorrect. He quotes Thomas Aquinas to show that the validity of a marriage depends upon the intentions of the bride and bridegroom. If these intentions have in any way come short of being a genuine consent unto matrimony, the marriage is regarded as null and void. He urges that there are few more useful tasks for the clergy of to-day than to make a systematic attempt to apply the fundamental principles of Christianity, untrammelled by the traditions of Roman law, to the problems of marriage and divorce.

HINDU STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Edward Dicey writes with sympathy of the lot of the poor Hindu who comes to London to qualify as a barrister, and feels himself too much of a stranger in a strange land. He mentions, by the way, that Indians who have been called to the British Bar have much better matrimonial prospects with Indian heiresses than those who are not so distinguished. He also says that the number of Indian students in London rapidly increased after Russia had been defeated by Japan. To prevent trouble such as has arisen with Dhingra, Mr. Dicey suggests that greater care should be taken by the Benchers in seeing that those students who are called to the Bar possess desirable qualifications.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. John Collier admits that there is a slump in art, and declares that the public would buy modern pictures "if they were less ugly, less coarsely painted, less weirdly unlike nature, less dismal, and, above all, if they were smaller." Mrs. Stirling recalls the life of Roddam Spencer-Stanhope, one of the pre-Raphaelites, about whom she tells some interesting stories. Once in a boxing match his eyebrow was badly bruised, and he expressed much greater concern than they would have expected. It was afterwards found that he was on his way to propose to his young lady ! Mr. W. Pett Ridge discourses on the faults of the Londoner, whom he knows and loves so well. The Earl of Erroll insists that the British public is becoming accustomed to the idea of universal military service, and its conversion, though gradual, perhaps too gradual, may be complete.

PHILOSOPHICAL readers will find an interesting sketch of Averroës' commentary on Aristotle, by Dr. Isaac Husik, in the *Philosophical Review*. For his day, he says, Averroës was the best exponent of Aristotle, better than any of his predecessors.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for August is a very literary number. It opens as usual with Mr. Garvin's brilliant sketch of three or four of the leading topics of the month. I quote elsewhere the fascinating picture of the present Pope and the interesting account of George Meredith as publisher's reader. Mr. Francis Gribble toils industriously through the third and fourth love affairs of Chateaubriand. Kaufmann Spiers contributes a poem on "The Madness of Lancelot."

From Mrs. Arthur Hayler's paper on "The Influence of Italy on the Poetry of the Brownings" I quote the following anecdote concerning the MS. of "Aurora Leigh":—

Ruskin said in the appendix to "The Elements of Drawing," "Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh' is, as far as I know, the greatest poem which the century has produced in any language." After hearing such praise it seems strange to have to chronicle that an accident nearly deprived us of this great work altogether! Travelling home to England it was lost at Marseilles in a box which also contained little Pennini's best clothes! After some days of almost hopeless searching, it was found mislaid at the Customs, and, with characteristic forgetfulness of self, Mrs. Browning rejoiced much more at recovering her little son's velvet suit than her own precious manuscript! Yet she herself considered it at the time the most mature of her works, and the one into which her highest convictions upon art and life had entered.

The Rev. H. W. Clark in an article on Tennyson endeavours, "doubtless, to pull ourselves together and discover some firm basis on which we may deliberately establish our reverence and love for this word-sorcerer with the irresistible spells."

Professor Rhys Roberts writes on "Porson and Jebb," and Maurice Hewlett continues his "Letters to Sanchia."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for August opens with a paper by Mr. Harold Spender on the Lords and the Budget. Mr. W. A. Moore gives a confused account of the confusing operations of the combatants during the siege of Fabriz. Mr. Maxwell Lyte, of the London Rowing Club, discusses the question of British *versus* Belgian oarsmanship. He says:—

When we see Leander, the Cambridge University Eight, the head of the river boats at Oxford and Cambridge, the London and Thames Rowing Clubs, go down in turn before the Belgians, it is clear that there is something radically wrong with our oarsmanship.

The Count S. C. de Soissons contributes an appreciation of the French critic Brunetière. He says, "In France criticism is the soul of literature. In the whole history of French literature there is not one famous author about whom Brunetière has not written, and in all his writings there is found the deep thought that makes him a truly great critic."

A curious private letter, written by Vladimir Solovieff to Count Tolstoi, on "The Resurrection of Christ," is published after fifteen years. M. Solovieff says:—

Since the time when I realised that the history of the world and of humanity has a meaning, I have not had the slightest doubt of the Resurrection of Christ; and all the arguments against this truth, by their very weakness, only confirm my faith.

Dr. Hadwen, in an article on "Malta Fever and Goats' Milk," seizes the opportunity afforded him by the almost incredibly careless assertions of the vivisectioners to lay Colonel Sir David Bruce across his knee and spank him after the fashion of parents when their offspring are unruly. Dr. Hadwen maintains that it is not goats' milk but insanitary conditions which are the cause of Maltese fever.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* for July is full of valuable articles, half a dozen of which have been separately noticed. The centenary survey of the *Quarterly Review* finds in this number its completion. Professor Poulton engages in an elaborate survey of Darwin and his modern critics. Mr. Walter Leaf compares and contrasts the epics of Homer and Firdausi. Mr. F. Y. Eccles discusses recent French poetry, and gives a vivid impression of the vitality which the poetical spirit maintains in the France of to-day. Sir Martin Conway writes on the early Flemish painters. Mr. Austin Dobson reviews Cléry's "Journal of the Imprisonment of Louis XVI." Mr. J. A. R. Marriott supplies a very fresh and lively account of George Canning and his friends.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* contains an admirable article signed "C. A. B.," giving a vivid account of the hardships endured by some of the early pioneers of New Zealand settlement. It is one of the most appealing sketches I have come across in the history of colonisation. The paper entitled "The Emperor of To-morrow" is a somewhat disappointing sketch of Franz Ferdinand. Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller writes sympathetically of "The New Dispensation in Turkey," that "archipelago of heterogeneous populations," but not very hopefully. Miss Elizabeth Tytler, writing on "The Eternal Servant Problem," would solve it by the formation of Domestic Servants' Trade Unions after the fashion of Denmark. A man who has just done a month in a West Country prison writes to explain how he was pampered in gaol. His only grievance was that he was not allowed to work on Sunday! Mr. J. A. Hobson contributes a very lucid unanswerable paper showing with the precision of a mathematician how absurd is the notion that Protection can cure unemployment. In the triple *chronique* the editor spreads himself in eulogy of the debate in the Lords on Conscription, which seems to cover the whole field of his vision and obscure all other episodes of the month.

Child-Study for July contains a suggested course of reading on "The Child and its Social Life," by T. G. Tibbey, B.A.

AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE August number, in its principal features as well as in its monthly record, suggests afresh the world-wide view of the American citizen. The British Budget, the Finance Bill of Germany, the transition in India, are discussed in special papers. The great engineering feat carried out by the United States Government, of watering the Uncompahgre Valley, where an arid desert is being turned by irrigation into the best fruit-growing land in the world, by means of a six-mile tunnel under a mountain 2,000 feet high, is described by Arthur Chapman. This reclamation service rendered by the Federal Authority supplies not merely water, but also, thanks to the extraordinary head of water, electric power and light in abundance.

Mr. C. Dwight Marsh describes the extraordinary effects produced in horses and cattle by their eating a certain plant known as "loco," which grows profusely in the Middle, South, and Western States. At first the animals seem to flourish on it and grow stout, then gradually their nervous system is deranged, they lose spirit and become dejected or wildly irritable, and die. These effects were proved by Government experiments. Barium is found to be the poison in the plant. The remedies recommended seem to be chiefly treating the cattle with laxatives.

Mr. G. E. Mitchell describes new tests for building construction. He contrasts the loss by fire in America and Europe. The annual loss by fire is in the United States two and a half dollars per head of the population. In the six leading European nations the fire losses are thirty-three cents per head. The cause of the difference is to be found in the wooden materials of which too many of the houses are made. More important than either stone or clay in the erection of fire-proof buildings is concrete, the coming building material. The constituents of concrete are widely distributed, so as to be cheaply procurable in almost every section of the country. Between 1898 and 1908 cement production has increased from twelve million to nearly fifty-three million barrels. The United States Government has been investigating the relative values of various building materials, and it is the confident belief of the Government engineers that the increasing use of concrete, brick and other clay products will not merely reduce fire losses and insurance rates, but will avert the threatened timber famine.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

THE July *International* covers a wide range of subjects, from the triumph of the Revolution in Turkey to the influence of the newspaper in China. China, it seems, is the only country in the world which supports a daily comic paper—"Sian Ling Pao, or the 'Humorous Daily,' deals in satire and light wit. It is characteristic of the Chinese nature, with its preference for jest and ironical expression, that this newspaper can appear and flourish as a daily."

Judging from the contents-index of the *Eastern Times*, the Chinese are remarkably well posted upon all that is going on at home and abroad.

M. Ferdinand Buisson gives a very *couleur de rose* account of the new education in France, which, he says, has triumphed all along the line:—

Schools have been multiplied, the number of illiterates reduced to a minimum, and the general level of national instruction raised. Experience, however, has detected numerous shortcomings in the system. The French legislator has in many directions enacted too much, and in many directions too little. Too much, in so far as the cast-iron rule of compulsory school attendance pays too little consideration to local and natural exigencies. On the other hand, the law has not satisfied all its obligations, inasmuch as the superintending committees have in many cases not had the courage to call negligent parents to account, for fear of making enemies of them. This is a weakness due to the purely Parliamentary system of France.

The editor writes on "The Female Suffrage Movement." Mr. Laurence P. Byrne on "Agricultural Co-operation in Ireland," and Abbé Naudet gives "A Liberal Catholic View of Lourdes."

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

THE *Hibbert Journal* for July contains many interesting articles, some of which are noticed elsewhere. Professor G. T. Ladd, writing on "The Confusion of Pragmatism," says:—

Fundamentally considered, Pragmatism turns out to be, with respect to its ethical and religious contentions and conclusions, either a pretty thoroughgoing agnosticism or a highly emotional idealism. But because we find nothing thorough, and nothing helpfully new, in so-called Pragmatism, we cling to the rationalistic method of intellectualising our idealism. And we are the more inclined to do this, because we are sadly disappointed and completely dissatisfied with the practical value of this pragmatist attempt at systematic philosophy. It gives us no prospective of the several worlds, nor food for the soul's profoundest needs; neither does it teach us what "life honestly and deeply means," except in so far as, under some disguised form, it borrows and enlivens the assumptions of those rationalistic and idealistic systems it so scornfully derides.

Professor Louis T. More, writing on "Atomic Theories and Modern Physics," says:—

We have, after centuries of incessant controversy, been forced to accept the fact that we cannot by reasoning from our consciousness obtain an objective knowledge of natural causes, so we must come to realise that reasoning from experimental evidence is subject to exactly the same limitations. Science, in other words, like philosophy, has no ontological value.

Professor B. D. Eerdmans, writing on "The Scottish Establishment from an Inside Point of View," asks:—

Is it too much to hope that a bold and earnest attempt to secure that freedom in spiritual matters, which is her indefeasible right, would excite the sympathy of the United Free Church, and induce her to make common cause with the Church of Scotland in preserving and maintaining what is good in the Establishment? Along this line seems to lie a solution of the ecclesiastical situation which would be advantageous and honourable to both.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for July is below rather than above the average. Writing on the Government and the country, it says :—

As regards the general interests of the Empire, the Government has done well. Those whose principal care is the maintenance of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland may fairly rejoice that the rule of a great Liberal majority has not advanced in the least degree the cause of Home Rule. But in other directions the failure of the Government to retain the support of moderate men has been complete and conspicuous. If they choose now to go to the country on an unjust Budget and the establishment of a Single Chamber Constitution, we must expect a long and desperate political struggle.

FRENCH NATURALIST NOVELISTS.

Under the title "The Naturalist Movement in French Fiction" appears an essay, the chief conclusion of which is as follows :—

By exaggerating the purely feminine instinct to the exclusion of the natural human affections, they have travestied love into a disease, distorted its nature and degraded its quality. Depersonalised, pessimistic to the very edge of mania, materialistic, the art of naturalism established its tradition in the hands of Daudet, the Goncourts, and Emile Zola, dwelling not seldom upon themes calculated in themselves to repel, illuminating, too, with unquestionable conviction and sincerity certain conditions of civilisation to which a complacent egoism would willingly shut its eyes.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURT AND ITS CODE.

Criticising the declaration of London on the subject of the Maritime Code, which must be administered by the new Prize Court, the reviewer says :—

It is a remarkable step in the history of international law that a code of prize law, however imperfect, should have been created, though it may be that as it at present stands the whole of the Declaration of London should not be ratified by his Majesty's Government. Some points of disagreement are not likely to be defined without the experience of a great European war. It is a distinct advantage to have international agreement at all on rules of warfare, and it is obvious that the more nations are united as to the form in which prize law should be applied, the less is the need for the intervention of the international Court, whose decisions will not be obtained without an untold loss of time, and therefore those who hold that it is desirable that there should be a consensus of international opinion in maritime prize law will do well to endeavour to secure from time to time amendments in the Declaration of London, which can only be regarded as the beginning of an international code.

THE PROBLEM OF HUNGARY.

The writer of the essay on "The Problem of Hungary" points out that Louis Kossuth was a pure Slovak, so also was Petöfi, whose proper name was Petrovich :—

The problem of Hungary, then, remains what it always was—that of a proud and high-spirited race maintaining on the one hand its right to its inherited liberties ; on the other hand, its right to dominate over peoples upon whom it looks down as inferior. The plot of the play remains the same : the cast is not altered, only the mounting has been changed. From the experience of Hungary English people may learn this lesson—if they have not already learned it—that the only means of permanently securing their predominant influence in an empire of many races and many tongues is to allow free play to the legitimate prejudices of all ; and of these prejudices the most legitimate is surely the human desire to think and pray and talk in one's mother-tongue.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* is a solid number, which opens with an account of the book written by Dr. Ular and another entitled "The Vanishing Crescent." It would seem to be a book full of prodigious *canards*. Take, for instance, the following account of a wonderful German plot against England, which, according to Dr. Ular, precipitated the revolution which brought the Young Turks to the top :—

Briefly, Germany entered into an alliance with the Sultan, by which she guaranteed the integrity of his Empire and Government, in return for the fulfilment of certain pledges by Turkey. These had reference to the protection of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the control of the Mediterranean by the Turkish fleet, aided in the latter case by Austria, who, for the rest, remains in the background during these negotiations. To the Turkish Army was to fall the task of keeping the revolutionaries and the Bulgarians in European Turkey in check. Another part of it was to seize the Suez Canal. By a simultaneous rising in Egypt, and the consequent capture of the Soudan, in which Abyssinia might be expected to help, Egypt would be freed from the English yoke, and, that accomplished, all North Africa might be expected to rise in the Sultan's favour.

W. R. MacDermott, M.B., writes a weighty article concerning the Policy of Disability, which is very subtle, very profound, but quite impossible to summarise. The following sentence, however, opens up an interesting field for speculation :—

Anticipating the future of the race, the chemist, in effecting the synthesis of protein, from its inorganic constituents, as he certainly will, is sure to strike a blow at agrarian, the most backward form of human society, worse than Prince Baelow and Mr. Lloyd George by their land taxation.

"Ignotus," in his article on "The Demoralisation of the Law," says that we are very short of judges. Forty years ago, with a much smaller population there were eighteen King's Bench judges ; now there are only sixteen. We can afford to increase their number, because, on the King's Bench side, the annual takings in the shape of fees from suitors amount, on an average, to £140,000. "Greater Londoner" writes on a revised London programme. He says : "The ideal London will possess an extended boundary, an elected council for the whole area, and independent local councils for the administration of parochial, as opposed to metropolitan affairs."

Mr. Dougan protests against the acceptance of the theory that the State is not responsible for unemployment. M. Chatto Svend, in an article entitled "Women as Rulers," describes the great women sovereigns of all time. Catherine II., the writer says, is the greatest Russian female sovereign, who was perhaps the greatest sovereign, with the exception of Peter the Great, that ever ruled in that Empire. Why "perhaps," and why the exception ? The Egyptian dynasty seems to have thrown up more than one notable woman.

Dr. Annabel Clark Gale contributes a plea for Women's Suffrage, and Forrest Reid reviews, not altogether sympathetically, the novels of George Moore.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

READERS are coming to look more and more every month to the *World's Work* for articles which elucidate and illuminate for them more or less scientific subjects. They will be in no wise disappointed with the August number.

INDIA AS MICROBE FACTORY.

Mr. Arthur Hamilton gives an account of the successful efforts made to combat the plague in India. Thanks chiefly to Mr. Haffkine's researches, an anti-plague vaccine has been found which in nine cases out of ten secures immunity against attack by this devastating scourge. The great difficulty is to persuade the natives to submit to inoculation. Where the serum has been used the results are remarkable. For instance, in the Punjab villages out of a total population of 846,427, 186,797 were inoculated. Of these latter, 3,399 fell victims to the plague, 814 dying. Of the 639,630 who did not submit to the treatment, 49,433 were stricken, and no less than 29,723 died. The vaccine is produced in the Bombay Laboratory, where plague - germs by the billion are cultivated. The whole of India is supplied from this laboratory. Small-pox vaccine—a living organism—is obtained from the cow. It is placed on an abraded surface of the skin, where it thrives and multiplies, penetrating the blood, and ultimately protecting the person from small-pox. The anti-plague vaccine is merely injected hypodermically. Coming into contact with the living cells of the body, it stirs them up, and produces an antidote to the plague.

A REVOLUTION IN TREE-PLANTING.

"Home Counties," who, in an informing series of articles, deals each month with a different phase of scientific agriculture, has been visiting the Woburn Experimental Fruit Farm, and gives his impressions of the new methods of tree-planting and pruning he found in use there. Careless planting, no manure, and no trenching seem to give the best results, remarkable as it may seem! Fruit trees stuck in a hole, and having the earth rammed in round them regardless of their roots, just as if they were gate-posts, give greater yield than those carefully planted according to the best traditions of fruit farmers. A few years ago any man found planting a fruit tree in this way would have been promptly dismissed. Without manure fruit trees flourish amain, although currants, raspberries, and gooseberries perish miserably around them. In Tasmania, by the way, it is well-known that the poorest land gives the largest crop of apples. The photographs are excellent, and really give a splendid idea of the results of different treatment, a most difficult thing to show in black-and-white.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Tighe Hopkins describes the making of a dictionary, and a Gaelic one at that. The man who did

it, Mr. Ewan Macdonald, has accomplished a unique achievement. Not only did he compile the dictionary, he set it up, stereotyped it, and printed it himself. Besides this, lacking the means to pay an artist, he took to the pencil and made his own sketches.

Mr. Frederick A. Talbot gives an account of the building of the new Trans-Continental Railway, which will open up 145,000 square miles of wheat-land in the State of Montana, U.S.A. Prominent amongst those who are flocking to the new land are Scotchmen and Irishmen, especially the latter. So large is the State that the whole of England could be comfortably tucked into it, and would then indeed be almost overlooked. At present the population is only 400,000.

Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz gives a short account of the Denmark expedition to Greenland, and its misfortunes.

The second instalment of "The Land of the Lion" gives a further account of Dr. Ransford's hunting trip in East Africa.

Imperial matters are dealt with by Mr. Alfred Stead in "An Imperial Stocktaking," wherein he points out the inevitable dangers of international complications an Empire so loosely bound together as ours cannot help running, and by the Editor in "The Defence of the Empire."

The Englishwoman.

In the August number of the *Englishwoman* Renée d'Ulmès writes in French upon Madame Laure de Maupassant. Mrs. Close, President of the Children's Farm House Association, urges the desirability of emigrating as many of our workhouse children as possible to Canada under proper conditions. There is a terrible article by Mr. James Haslam on Female Labour in the Potteries. He says that our homes are decorated with pot-ware at the expense of the health and morality and domestic happiness of the women workers. There is blood on the pots. It is a nightmare of an article. The Hon. Albina Brodrick writes on the Patriot Nurse, and Horace Crawford on the Elementary School Teacher.

Journal of the African Society.

THE *Journal of the African Society* for July opens with an interesting article upon "West African Cross-bows." Colonel Ranson gives a very pleasant account of the admirable qualities of the Zulus of Natal. Mr. McFarlane writes on "The Production of Cotton in Egypt." "An Unpublished Comoro Vocabulary" is caviare to the general. The author of the paper on "African Ideas on Earthquakes" tells us that the Africans attribute seismic disturbances to the arrival of the ghosts of dead chiefs entering the under world and the rush of the warriors to meet them.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE TRADE OF MARRIAGE; or, THE CHIEF END OF WOMAN.*

"The chief end of man," says the Shorter Catechism, "is to serve God and glorify Him for ever." "The chief end of woman," says her lord and master, "is to serve man and to perpetuate the species." Milton expressed much the same idea as to the difference between man and woman when he described Adam and Eve as being fashioned according to the ideal of the Creator as

"HE FOR GOD ONLY, SHE FOR GOD IN HIM."

The same idea, divested of its theological setting, is expressed every day in ever-varying degrees of offensiveness. "Go home and darn the stockings!" "Where are your babies?" "Who's doing the washing?" These and similar cries, choice pearls of masculine wit, are to be heard every day from the male Yahoos who in broadcloth and fustian are offended because a procession of Suffragettes comes between the wind and their nobility. Woman's business, we are told, is to stay at home, cook the dinner, and attend to the babies. This is "woman's sphere" as defined by man and accepted with docile obedience, if not with exuberant enthusiasm, by the patient Griseldas of the world.

THE TRADE BY WHICH WOMEN LIVE.

It is said that there are 4,570,000 women at present following the profession of matrimony in the British Isles, a number far exceeding those who are following any other profession. It is, and probably always will be, the profession of the majority of women, and it is therefore about time that it was studied as a profession by women. Hence the hearty welcome which is due to the wise and witty, although somewhat acidulated, book of Miss Cicely Hamilton, in which marriage is studied from the outside by one who has never followed it. Medicine as a profession by a patient, the Church as a profession by a layman, the Law as a profession by a client—such a series of books could hardly fail to be interesting, amusing, and informative even to doctors, clergymen, and lawyers. But Miss Hamilton's book ought to be supplemented by another, "Marriage as a Trade, by a Spinster," ought to have as a companion "Motherhood as a Business, by a Matron."

THE RHAPSODY OF A MERE MAN.

Those who wish to enjoy piquant contrasts should take Mr. Arthur Gray's charming and idyllic rhapsody on "Man and Maid," as a corrective before venturing upon Miss Hamilton's ruthless dissection of the professional side of marriage as a trade. For

Mr. Gray is the young man eloquent to whom Henry is as a seer, and who chants in ecstatic prose the praise of the Great Desire:—

It is the Gloria which echoes in the Temple of Life, the cry of the Creator to the creatures of His Vision, the call to greater, lovelier, more vital things, the First Call of life—

Love, which is lust, is the Lamp in the Tomb;
Love, which is lust, is the Call from the Gloom.

Marriage, he tells us in swinging, dithyrambic sentences, is the threshold of the workshop in which the God of the Future is fashioned. For he holds the true object of our worship is the child, and we are all summoned to the highest calling under heaven the moulding of men. The immediate purpose of the marital compact is no less than the provision of a temple, brain and body, to the advent of its lord, the soul, whom we have called to earth. Says Mr. Gray of marriage:

It is a strong and tender sacrament of faith, wherein the man is vowed to worship of the maid, and she to comfort and to guide; but above all, where both join hands to consummate the purpose of their Compact, to gaze, as we have said, with passionate desire into futurity. This is indeed the Compact of Compassion, of passion shared and sanctified in adoration of the End. This is the marriage that is made in Heaven, wherein alone our hearts are lifted nearer to the author of the Great Desire, and we, in our devotion to His purpose, are made poets and prophets who before were wholly insignificant.

THE REALITY, BY A WOMAN.

From these empyrean heights Miss Cicely Hamilton brings us to the earth with the plunge of a broken-winged aeroplane. Mr. Gray, in his ingenuous innocence, says that he writes only for men, because "to women his essay must seem as wholly superfluous a statement of the obvious as a demonstration of the fact that we have life." It could only have been written by a man, Miss Hamilton retorts in effect, because it is only men who entertain such high-falutin notions about marriage and child-bearing. Women look at the question from a more matter of fact point of view. They marry in order to get a living for themselves, not in order that they may fulfil the Great Desire. When they talk among themselves women indulge in none of the poetic rhapsodies concerning child-bearing that fascinate the imagination of male poets. For many, if not most of them, the possibility of motherhood is a more or less unpleasant corollary of the trade by which they live, viz., that of wifehood. But, without more preamble, let us hear what this ruthless and uncompromising woman has to say concerning marriage as a trade, merely premising that she is right, then Mr. Gray would probably feel that his thesis justifies the subjection of women.

*"Marriage as a Trade," by Cicely Hamilton. (Chapman and Hall, 6s.).

"Man and Maid," by Arthur Gray (Elkin Mathews).

IF SO, THEN——?

For if to the eyes of man alone has been unfolded the vision of the Great Desire, then all the innumerable methods by which man has endeavoured by the application of force—brutal, economic, conventional, or religious—to compel women, forsaking all other, to confine herself to the trade, industry or profession of marriage would appear to have, if not some justification, at least a very obvious explanation. For if, as Miss Hamilton says, woman is not driven by an imperious natural instinct to desire conjugal relations and maternal responsibilities, then haply the logical male, acting under the inspiration of the Great Desire, may have argued the race will die out unless she is driven to the marriage bed by artifices as subtle and as effective as those by which the natives of Africa drive all the game of the countryside into the deadly pit.

COMPULSORY MARRIAGE.

Miss Hamilton does not object to marriage if entered upon voluntarily, either under the impulse of the Great Desire, or as the free choice of both parties, who desire to found a family or to live together in intimate relationship. But she does object to marriage by capture, or to marriage by a species of economic rape, in which a woman who neither desires a husband nor offspring is practically compelled to accept the former and risk the latter in order to get food and raiment and a house in which to live. Marriage, she contends, has become practically compulsory on the majority of women. They marry in order to live. Under modern social conditions there is no other way of getting a living. Hence for women the element of free choice is eliminated. She does not marry because she loves. She weds because she must. Man, conscious of his own inability to lure his destined bride into his expectant arms, hungers her into the nuptial couch by prescribing that except at that price she shall in no wise obtain enough to eat or to keep her alive.

MARRY OR STARVE?

Man, says Miss Hamilton, has firmly refused to entertain the consideration that woman exists in any degree whatsoever for the benefit of herself. The first law of nature, that of self-preservation, is habitually assumed to have nothing to do with women. It is a species of sacrilege for them even to think of what is best for themselves. They must live for their husbands—real or prospective—and their children that may chance to be born. But as Miss Hamilton wittily says, the human female is not a creature capable of living on air and the hopes of a possible husband. "Give us this day our daily bread" is a prayer as necessary for woman as for man, but the latter has amended it for the use of the former by adding the words, "as we submit ourselves to the bread-winner." Then, lest she should aspire to earn her own bread, man has carefully barred her out from all the best-paid industries and

professions, deprived her of education, and done his best to render it impossible for her to earn her own living. Then to the hopeless starving creature he offers a home and a shelter on his own terms if she will consent to be his wife. What wonder is it that, as Miss Hamilton suggests, many a bride might truthfully add to the declaration made in the Marriage Service, "My poverty, not my will, consents."

A CRY FROM THE HEART.

Marriage is the price of the food necessary to maintain the body alive. For man there are many prices. For woman practically but one. In the great market of the world where food necessary for life is dispensed, from woman one form of payment has been demanded, and one alone. "It was demanded of her that she should enkindle and satisfy the desire of the male—in other words, she exchanged by the ordinary process of barter possession of her person for the means of existence." That is plain speaking, and there is much like it in the book. That is why I recommend it to those who wish to be made to think. For it is a genuine cry from a woman's heart; a cry which will find many echoes. It is a bold and defiant arraignment by a woman of the existing order, by which while women are shut up to the housekeeping trade if they wish to live, they are taught to concentrate all their energies, not on learning their business, but upon "the cultivation of those narrow and particular qualities of mind and body whereby desire might be excited and her wage obtained."

"IF ONLY WE WERE FREE."

The result of this ruthless employment of force to drive women to marriage is that the ideal side of love is cultivated much more by men than by women. When women speak their hearts, the picturesque touch—the flash and fire of romance—is never strong, and sometimes altogether absent. The cause is simple. Marriage for man is a high adventure in which he enters of his own free will. For woman it is no high adventure, but a necessity—if not a monetary necessity, then a social. How many children, Miss Hamilton asks bitterly, are born each year merely because their mothers were afraid of being called old maids? A man seeks a wife as Romeo sought Juliet; a woman seeks a husband as a means of subsistence. Give women economic independence, and for a time there would be a general revulsion from marriage, similar to that already so marked a characteristic of the small class who can earn a comfortable living by their own efforts, who regard marriage with "open indifference and contempt." "From our point of view," says Miss Hamilton, "the sin and crime of woman in the past has been a selflessness which was ignoble because involuntary." But it is not quite clear how anything that is involuntary can be a sin, much less a crime; rather it is the sin and crime of society which has inflicted upon a woman a sacrifice which

was hateful to her and anything but beneficial to man.

NO EQUALITY IN BARGAINING.

Sex, says this uncompromising author, is only one of the ingredients of the natural woman; but it has assumed unnatural preponderance, because it has for many generations furnished her with the means of livelihood. Man, being the purchaser, has used his power to rig the market by depriving the seller of any other outlet. She must sell to him or starve. To begin with, although she has to make her living by the sale of her person on a lifelong legal contract to the highest bidder, she is not allowed either to put herself up to auction or to cry, "Who'll buy? Who'll buy?" in the market-place. If marriage is a trade, and the only trade woman is permitted to follow, then surely she ought to have a perfect right to seek with frankness and with openness the man who in her judgment can most fittingly provide her with the means of support. But this freedom of bargaining is denied to all but prostitutes, and in their case it is carried on under the threat of the law, which punishes solicitation on the part of the woman, but allows the man who solicits to go free. Women being thus placed at a disadvantage are driven to help each other to effect the best bargain possible. Married women are unconsciously in a huge trades union of matchmakers, who do their best to counteract the unfair advantage which the monopoly of initiative is giving to the man.

TRAINED FOR THE SERVICE OF MAN.

As man has the monopoly of the market, he enforces his own terms; and as woman can only live by selling herself to some man, she is trained and educated not to make the most of herself, regarded as a human being, but to make herself the most attractive and stimulating to man. Her mission, duty, and means of livelihood, according to John Burns, is to "keep house, cook, nurse, and delight in making others happy."

"THOU SHALT NOT THINK!"

Woman as she now is, Miss Hamilton contends, is not the natural female human. She is an artificial production of pressure constantly applied for the purpose of making her a machine for arousing the passion, ordering the household, and bearing the children of men. The worst wrong inflicted upon her was the enforcing in her case of the Eleventh Commandment, "Thou shalt not think," in order that her husband from the height of his self-satisfaction should be permitted to esteem her a fool. This persistent desire of the man to despise his wife has resulted in a low standard of intelligence being regarded as one of the principal qualifications for motherhood. Millions of mothers have instructed their daughters in foolishness in order that they in their turn might please, marry and beget children. Women have become by long training unintelligent breeding machines. The last and worst effect of

despotism is to rob a human being of a soul, for if human beings are allowed to have souls they ask questions, ponder the answers, and revolt. Therein Miss Hamilton utters a profound truth. All the mischief was done, and the Suffragette became inevitable when once the fatal admission was made that woman had a soul. The only logical basis of male ascendancy is the resolute denial of the existence of a soul in woman.

THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

Under the treatment to which she has been subjected for generations woman has become a mere breeding machine and the necessary adjunct to a frying-pan. She is allowed to know something of the frying-pan, but the utmost care is taken to prevent her knowing anything of the risks and liabilities of her compulsory profession as breeding machine. The fact that in the process of sowing his wild oats a prospective husband may acquire a deadly disease with which he may inoculate her and their children is sedulously concealed from her eyes. Miss Hamilton learned this by the merest chance, thanks to the conspiracy of silence on the subject, and the learning of it was her first conscious revolt against the compulsory nature of the trade of marriage. Pursuing her inquiries, the young Cicely while quite a child, ignorant of sex, came upon the story of Lucrece, and her sense of justice and logic was shaken to its foundations. What Tarquin did she did not understand. But it was clear that, whatever it was, Lucrece was in no way responsible. She had resisted this evil thing to the uttermost, and, being vanquished by force, stabbed herself next day because someone else had been mysteriously wicked, while she herself had done no harm at all. Much reasoning upon this led the child in after years to come to the conclusion woman has no "honour" only an accident. In a world ruled by pickpockets, to be deprived by force or by fraud of your purse would in like manner be accounted a black disgrace, leaving a lasting slur upon your whole life. Which is absurd. But that does in no way alter the fact that it is the accepted code of morality among millions of human beings to-day. For in sex matters, even more than in other departments of human life, the weakest pays.

SUBSISTENCE WAGES ONLY.

The ordinary male ideal of a wife, says Miss Hamilton, is a servile ideal. She must be a person with less brains than himself, who is pleasant to look at, who makes him comfortable at home, and respects his authority. To procure this ideal adjunct to his own comfort he refuses to pay her any wages but the wages of subsistence. She is fed and lodged on the same principle that a horse is fed and lodged so that she may do her work, her cooking, her cleaning, her sewing, and the tending and rearing of their children. Do it well or do it ill, her wages neither rise nor fall. She remains in the majority of

cases an unpaid domestic servant on the premises of a man who has a right not only to her service but to her person.

WHAT IS WOMAN'S WORK?

What work is naturally woman's work? Miss Hamilton answers: the work which man does not care to do. All the poorest-paid work naturally falls to woman's share. Man has the first choice, and woman but the leavings. It is nonsense to talk of the distribution of work being governed by female inability to perform hard physical labour. Clerks and ticket-collectors do much less physical labour than charwomen and laundrywomen. Man annexes the best of everything, and leaves to women the monotonous, prospectless and isolated callings. Miss Hamilton can see no primordial necessity for the cleaning of doorsteps, the scrubbing of floors, and the cooking of meals being always relegated to the woman. One of the things which led Miss Kenney to throw herself into the Suffragette movement was the black injustice of the arrangement by which after her father and her mother had been at work all day in the mill, the mother in the evening was set to work and slave in the service of the home while the father went off to the club to enjoy himself.

THE CHIVALRY OF THE MALE.

The theory that the husband was the protector of his wife may once have had some truth in it, but it has long since become an anachronism, in a world where the constable is quite adequate for a woman's need in the protective line. As for the much-talked-of male chivalry, Miss Hamilton defines it as a form not of respect for an equal, but of condescension to an inferior. Woman under this chivalrous system gets the worst of the bargain, does the most disagreeable work, takes the lion's share of the blame, and in return is supposed to be more than compensated if a man raises his hat, opens a door, and—sometimes—gives up his seat in the railway carriage. Masculine courtesy, so-called, is not an expression of reverence for women, but of more or less kindly contempt for them. But, objects the mere man, is not woman idealised and glorified by the consecration of motherhood? Possibly if they sought that consecration voluntarily. But as it is now enforced upon them as a condition of earning a decent living it is neither ennobling nor heroic. "If woman is revered only because she reproduces her kind, a still higher meed of reverence is due to the rabbit." And then Miss Hamilton embarks upon a eulogy of the conventual system, which, with all its defects, stood for the advancement of women, opened a career to ambitious women, and represents the only organised attempt ever made to free woman from the necessity of compulsory marriage and child-bearing.

EVERYTHING SACRIFICED TO "CHARM."

So Miss Hamilton strides on in her ruthless fashion, discovering that all that is bad in woman is the result of her dependent position. Does the

dear creature concentrate her energy on personal adornment, that is not her fault. It is due to the sound business instinct which leads her to see that the adornment of her person is the most practical fashion of securing a comfortable livelihood. The prizes of the marriage market are distributed with no regard to the fitness of the woman for the work of housekeeping or the business of motherhood. The determining factor is personal charm. Hence women are not trained for their proper business—so-called—with the result that in all woman's work there is a certain amateurishness. Women fail as artists. Why? Because art is the outcome of precisely that free and sincere expression of individuality which has always been forbidden to women. "It is necessary to be a woman to understand how weak, false and insincere is the customary feminine attempt at creative art," Becky Sharp, says Miss Hamilton, has the secret sympathy of every woman not an heiress in her own right. Woman is not an animated doll whereof the mechanism when pressed on the right spot squeaks out "I love you!" and "Oh, my dear baby!"

MOTHERHOOD.

When Miss Hamilton comes to speak of motherhood she ventures into a domain where she is a trespasser. Man, she says, is alternately ribald and reverent in speaking of maternity. Woman is neither. It is too serious a business for ribaldry, and "it seems to me," says Miss Hamilton, "that it is impossible for any human being to revere—in the proper sense of the word—the performance by him or herself of a physical function." "The sight of a mother nursing her child," she says, "I do not imagine will ever mean real inspiration to any woman." Here it is not Miss Hamilton's imagination that is at fault, it is her powers or range of observation. A married woman recently wrote me in reply to a passing remark of mine that although she had been many times a mother, she still had the mind of a maid.

WILL FREE WOMEN MARRY?

But Miss Hamilton has much more to say upon "child-bearing as an involuntary consequence of a compulsory trade," and protests, not without cause, against the comfortable masculine doctrine that woman finds instinctive and unending joy in the involuntary reproduction of her kind. It is possible to have too much even of the best of things. The compulsion of it has killed the divinity of it, and the same thing may be said of love. "It is because her love has always been her livelihood that woman has never been inspired by it as man has been inspired." Not until four or five generations of freer life and wider life will it be possible to say what woman's true nature prompts her to be, or do, and to aspire after.

THE REDEMPTION OF MARRIAGE.

The redemption of marriage, according to this Evangel, is to be wrought out by the unmarried. The

working woman, economically independent, is compelling the slave woman who has sold herself in the marriage market to realise, if only as an ideal, the joy of a free and independent existence. The more the avenues for profitable employment for celibate women increase and multiply the less there will be the compulsion to marry for a home. The woman who goes into the marriage market will no longer be compelled to sell or starve. Buyer and seller will meet on more equal terms, and the spinster will enable the matron to make a better bargain. In those happy days to come Helpmate will no longer be interpreted as meaning second fiddle, and the reluctant male will realise that woman is something more than the breeding factor of the race.

Such is the teaching of the author of "Diana of Dobson's" concerning woman and her destiny. It is a book to make Mrs. Grundy swear. But it is a book which Mrs. Grundy's daughters will read with avidity. And as for men—well, as a mere man wrote "The Despised Sex," there are some of us who are ripe to welcome this teaching, drastic though it be.

In the history of humanity, as written, the saddest part concerns the treatment of women; and had we before us its unwritten history we should find this part still sadder. . . . The brutal treatment of woman has been universal and constant. . . . The amount of suffering which has been, and is, done by women, is utterly beyond imagination.

HERBERT SPENCER.

ESPERANTO.

We have been requested to publish the following translation of a letter that may be of interest to some of our readers:—

SINJORO,—

Estas tre malfacile ke tiuj, kiuj estas kiel malproksimaj de la sceno, senti ne sole la gravecon de la "Kreta demando," sed ankaŭ la teuregan sinteron kaj kortushan mizeron, kio ĝi alportas al la enloĝantoj en tiu insulo.

Ne apartenas al mi, meti antaŭ viaj legantoj elion kio estas envolvata en la demandoj politikaj, el kiuj la Kretaj aferoj estas faktoro. Ŝi ne povas pensi ke la enloĝantoj en tiuj ĉi landoj sentos iun grandan intereson pri tio, ĉu ilago ruĝa aŭ blua flugas sur la haveno de la insulo. Sed decas esti, kaj rilate tiu ĉi lando mi fidus ke estas, interestigajho ĉie iaj Kristanaj homoj—ĉu iuj kunhomoj niaj, kiaj ajn gentanaj aŭ kredanaj, vivas en sekureco kaj paco kaj amikeco, aŭ meze malpaco kaj timo kaj sangoversho.

Ĉiuj sejas bone ke dum multaj jaroj tia estas la stato de tiu bela insulo. Sen provante distingi, en iu tempo de konflikto kaj masbucho, estis au Greko au Mahometano kiu estis la plej unua atakinto, kaj plene konfesinde ke estis, kaj estas, tre gravaj kulpegoj ambaŭflanke, ŭ povas nure plorigi pro la mizero en kio la insulanaj vivadas, la pacemaj kaj la malpacemaj egale estantaj en ĉiamia tutego pri alarmoj kaj vundejoj kaj morto.

Dum longaj jaroj depost la venko Turka en 1669 la "Porteo" klopodis administri la regadon de la insulo, kaj ĉespezis multan monon kaj soldatajn vivojn en la provo, kun nenia efekte plu ol tio, havi regadon de teruro kaj konfuzego. Aliflanke, la plej multo da la Kretanoj, po 10 por 1, estas Greka lau ambaŭ sango kaj religio. Kaj, nekonsideante la diversajn demandojn pri la problemo de la tuto da la Balkan'aj Shtatoj, kiuj estas ankaŭ faktoro en la Kreta demando, la situacio en la plej simpla formo, shajnas esti tio—Kreto ne povas sukcese subteni autononion; ĉu tialĝi restos ja sub la neposibla feudsinjoreco de Turko, aŭ ĉu oni donos al ĝi la naturan kunighon kun Greko? Unuflanke, ni havas Turkon

da "Juna Turka" partio modernismema ne malpli ol la pli antikva partio decideganta ke ĝi ne permesos ĉi unu ero de imperice torpasi de ĝi, kaj zorgema pri la protektado kaj sekureco de la Mahometanoj en la insulo, ĉe se ili estas nur malgranda malplimulto; kaj aliflanke, la plimultego da la anoj jun Grekan, lau ĉiu ligo kaj sento, desiriganta, kiel filino, organikan unigon kun la patrina lando. Ŝi ne pensos ke la vorto "neposibla" estas tro forta por nomigi la Turkan kontrolon de Kristanoj, kiam oni memoras la sentojn kaj instrukcion de la "Koran," efike tiaj, ke neniu Mahometano viva pace aŭ paceme kun iu ajn ne-amaikiedano.

Kvankam ĉie estas malfacilajhoj venkotaj, ĉar la aferoj de nacioj estas tre malsimplaj, oni devas esperi ke tre true la "Povo" povos vidi vojon por permesi ke la Kretanoj havu la unigon kion ili dezugas; tio estas ago kiu shajnas eme, pli ol ia alia, por trankviligi la malpacan, la tumulton kaj la malkvieton de malfelicha Kreto, kaj doni al pli ol 300,000 da niaj kunhomoj la eblecon vivadi en jom da tiu paco kaj sekureco, kion oni, en pli favoritaj landoj, tiaj kiaj estas la nia, akceptas kiel aĵo ordinara, ĝis tio, ke ni timas ke ni ofte malsukcesas estimegi tion, nome kion la foresto de paco signifas al tiuj lau loj kiuj tion ne havas.

During August Mr. Watson, the delegate for the Universal Esperanto Association in Sydney, paid a visit to Brisbane, where he met several local Esperantists, and endeavoured to put fresh vigour into the movement there.

In Melbourne Dr. McBarney has lectured to large and interested audiences at the Civil Service Women's Guild and the Theosophical Society's Tuesday meeting.

The Melbourne Club continues to progress, new members being added almost every week, and special arrangements being made for assisting beginners.

For Esperanto publications, see advertisement on page 191.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has appointed Mr. Percy J. Kent, Prell's Building, Queen-street, Melbourne, its agent and attorney in Victoria.

The Liverpool and London Steamship Protection Association has given notice to the Australian and New Zealand steamship companies of its intention to refuse renewals of their entries after February 20 next. The Protection Association is comprised of steamship companies in all parts of the world, and its object is to assist shipowners in meeting claims for loss or damage to cargo, and under industrial law such as the Employers' Liability Act, and other measures affecting owners of steamships.

An action, watched with some interest in Life Assurance circles, was brought before the Supreme Court, Brisbane, recently, in which the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company Limited sued William Walden, insurance agent, in the employ of the A.M.P. Society, for alleged defamation, and claimed £1000 damages. Briefly the grounds for action were that defendant had made slanderous statements regarding the stability and integrity of the plaintiff company, and had made use of slanderous criticisms published in a certain newspaper. The action which was tried before Mr Justice Real and a jury, occupied some days in the hearing, and was concluded on the 30th ult., when the jury, after a brief retirement, found in favour of the plaintiff company, and assessed the damages at £1000, the full amount claimed, with costs. His Honour, in the course of a lengthy summing up, said, "The only possible explanation one could give of the statements made by the defendant was that he was grossly reckless, and was prepared to do injury to plaintiffs at any price. . . . On the evidence no imputation, directly or indirectly, could possibly be placed on this company. Their policies were clear and distinct. So far as he could see there was no justification whatever for the statements that had been made. . . ."

A provisional agreement is understood to have been arrived at between the London and Lancashire Insurance Company and the directors of the Australian Alliance Assurance Company, by which the first-named company is to acquire the business of the Australian Alliance Company. Under the agreement the directors of the Australian Alliance are to transfer to the London and Lancashire 30,000 shares in their company. As the register of the Australian Alliance is 50,000 shares, the transfer of 30,000 shares to the London and Lancashire 30,000 shares in their company in its hands. The contemplated fusion is one of the largest transactions of the kind yet arranged in the Southern Hemisphere. The tendency nowadays in the insurance world is for the business of the smaller concerns to be merged into those of the more powerful organisations. These in turn are extending their operations to quite new fields of enterprise. The great British offices now engage not only in life and fire insurance, but in guarantee, fidelity, marine, trustee, and general business. Some critics view this extension of interests with uneasiness, but the present transaction, if accepted by the shareholders of the Australian Alliance Company, will not call for comment on that ground, as it merely secures to the London and Lancashire Company the business connection of an old and well-established Australian office.

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The folly of seeking to locate leaks of petrol tanks in motor cars was forcibly demonstrated on 8th ult. at Mr. W. Way's motor garage, Cooma, New South Wales. A leak was observed in one of the Kosciuszko tourist cars, and a candle held at some distance from the tank ignited the petrol, and the flames spread so rapidly that little could be done to save the building. Four valuable motor cars and tools were destroyed, and the estimated total loss by the fire is between £3000 and £4000.

A fire, which broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Peterson and Co., 348 Flinders-street, Melbourne, on the night of the 27th ult., was extinguished when it had made but little headway by the prompt operation of one of the sprinkler heads. The trouble, unfortunately, did not end here, as the sprinkler continued its full flow until the premises were opened on the following morning. The top floor was flooded and overflowed into the fifth, the fifth into the fourth, and so on, till the ground floor had a couple of inches of water on it, and about £500 worth of stock was destroyed by water. The loss, however, might have been much heavier had there been no sprinkler installation, as the stock is valued at £40,000, and covered by insurance to that amount.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FAIR TRADE WANTED BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

S.P., Wellington, writes:—To an outsider it seems deplorable that two countries under the one flag, ruled by liberal, or Labour, parties, who profess to have the good of the workers at heart, try to tax to the utmost food-stuffs used daily by the workers on both sides of the Tasman Sea. I refer to the Commonwealth Customs tariff, which taxes New Zealand products to the following extent:—The duty on eggs is 6d. a dozen; potatoes, 1s. cwt.; butter and cheese, 3d. lb.; bacon and ham, 2d. lb.—all daily necessities. The New Zealand customs tariff is also high. Why not carry out the late Hon. R. J. Seddon's idea, and arrange for a Customs Union, or a Fair Trade policy—viz., you let my goods in free and I will let yours in free, to operate between Australia and New Zealand?

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Mr. C. French, F.L.S., F.E.S., Victorian Government Entomologist, has added another item to the indebtedness of the public to him by issuing Part IV. of "The Destructive Insects of Victoria." It is hard to imagine how any orchardist, or indeed anyone interested in the cultivation of any kind of tree, can do without it. Its 196 pages of letterpress are beautifully illustrated by 34 coloured plates. Copies can be obtained from the Secretary for Agriculture, Melbourne, for 2/6; postage, 5d.

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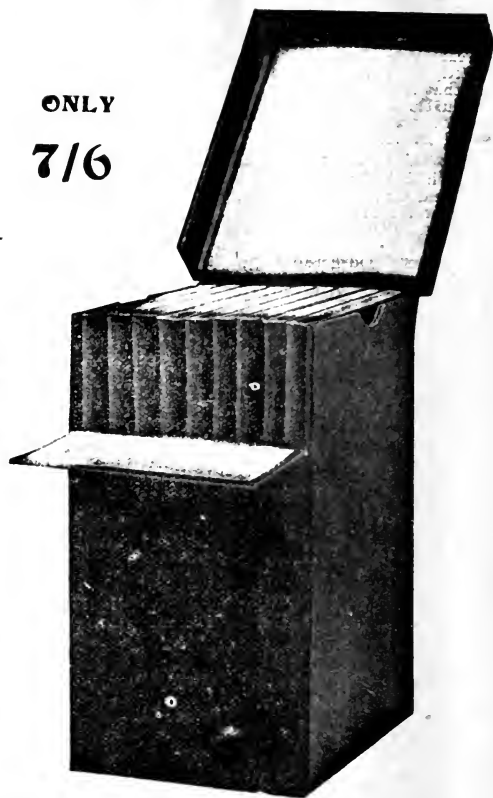
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